CHEMIST AND DRUGGIST

WHOLESALER — MANUFACTURER SEPTEMBER 27, 1952

A new formulation of 'Cetavlon'

50 Gramm

The

the quaternary ammonium compound which is already well-known to pharmacists as a bactericide and detergent.

> 'CETAVLEX' CREAM, containing 0.5% 'Cetavlon' (Cetrimide B.P.) in a watermiscible base, is now being introduced to the medical profession as a germicidal application for the control of infection in wounds and burns and the treatment of various infections of the skin.

> A valuable addition to every First Aid Box, 'Cetavlex' Cream can be recommended with confidence for general antisepsis and healing—in hospital, in the factory, and in the home.

> > Tubes of 50 grammes. Retail Price 2/6 each.

CETAVLEX' CREAM

IMPERIAL CHEMICAL (PHARMACEUTICALS) LTD. A subsidiary company of Imperial Chemical Industries Ltd. WILMSLOW, MANCHESTER



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September 27, 1952



WRIGHT LAYMAN & UMNEY LIMITED, 42-50 SOUTHWARK STREET, LONDON, S.E.I

N & I I & D I & Grom October 151 The New

Drug Tariff Pack of

TEN PENICILLIN LOZENGES

B.P.

Supplied only in moisture-proof containers of 25 packs of 10 lozenges.

The 20 and 50 packs remain in the tariff

ORDER NOW FROM

ALLEN & HANBUBYS LTD LONDON E2

PHONE: BISHOPSGATE 3201 (20LINES) 'GRAMS: "GREENBURYS, BETH, LONDON"

1

THE CHEMIST AND DRUGGIST

September 27, 1952



ROBINSON & SONS, WHEAT BRIDGE MILLS, CHESTERFIELD. Grams: 'BOXES' CHESTERFIELD Phone: 21 London Office: King's Bourne House, 229-231 High Holborn, W.C.I Telephone: HOLborn 6383 was the general view of last year's advertising. This year's campaign runs on similar lines, but in addition to the great weight of Press, Transport and Filmlet advertising we are now including regular programmes from

Best Ever!

Radio Luxembourg

Standard Bonus Parcels				
PARCEL E	39 × 25 Capsules @ 2/6 1 Total retail value Cost of parcel	£4	il 17 0	6 9
	26 × 5 ml. Drops @ 2/- F Total retail value Cost of parcel	£2	il 12 12	0 5
	13×15 ml. Drops ($\hat{\alpha}$ 5/- Total retail value Cost of parcel	£3	ail 5 0	0 6
PARCEL J	13×30 ml. Drops @ 9/- Total retail value Cost of parcel	£5	ail 17 12	
PARCEL		£5	tail 10 8	
	13 × 15 ml. Infants Emulsion @ 3/4 Total retail value Cost of parcel	E Re £2 £1	5	6

 (\mathbb{G})

Full details are being mailed to all chemists in September, with bonus terms, showcards (new novelties) and dressed window displays to suit your convenience.

Order Now

Bonus in kind can only be allowed when one or more of the standard parcels E, F, G, J, L and P are ordered. Apart from the bonus parcels, other quantities of Crookes Halibut Oil and Capsules and Halibut Oil Emulsion can always be supplied at normal discount.



THE CHEMIST AND DRUGGIST

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A children's tonic with a flavour that urges acceptance

Flavour — a prime essential in a children's tonic — is a distinctive feature of Ferbelan. Finicky children — the children for whom a tonic is most frequently prescribed — take it eagerly.



HOUSES

Each teaspoonful provides:— Iron and ammonium citrate 3 grains, Vitamin B_1 2 mg., Nicotinamide 5 mg., Riboflavine 0.5 mg. Vitamin B_{12} 2.5 micrograms.

DRUG

BRITISH

ТНЕ

PRICES PHARMACISTS RETAIL 4 fl. oz. bottles 2/6 3/9

LTD.

LONDON

N.I

Fer/T/2

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Robinson & Sons Ltd.

... another unusual use for 'Sleek'

Gleaming, beautiful pieces of stained glass can cut and scratch the nimblest of fingers, and this artist-craftsman recognises the value of skin-smooth 'Sleek'. Finger-tips covered with 'Sleek' are no less deft, and how confidently the work proceeds in skilled hands so surely protected.

to emphasise 8 selling qualities

Yes, 'Sleek' does get put to some intriguing uses. These unusual jobs lend dramatic emphasis to the unique qualities which make 'Sleek' a best seller.



WATERPROOF GREASEPROOF WASHABLE SMOOTH · THIN STRONG · PLIABLE NON-FRAYING

ST 31

Retail Prices: 21 YARD ROLLS, 1 inch—1/3 ; 5 YARD ROLLS, 1 inch—2/-; 2 inch—3/6; 3 inch—5/-; 4 inch—6/3

Also

'HANDYPLAST' elastic wound dressing

With an AIR-STRIP to promote quicker healing. Strips, $I_2^{\pm n}$ and $22^{\pm n}$ wide and packs of assorted dressings.

*LEUKOPLAST' zinc oxide adhesive plaster Laboratory controlled to ensure constant and uniform quality of the cotton cloth and adhesive strength. In 5 yd. and 10 yd. rolls, $\frac{1}{2}$ ", 1", 2" and 3" wide.

HERTS PHARMACEUTICALS LIMITED, Welwyn Garden City, Herts.

Telephone : Welwyn Garden 3333

FORPRESCRIPTIONunderN.H.S.

Contents to be supplied to the public on preservicion entry of the public on preservicion entry on the ordering the Supplied free of Purchase Tax roleiy on the ordering of the supplied free of Purchase Tax roleiy on the ordering of the ordering of the supplied free of Purchase Tax roleiy on the ordering of the orderi

(form E.C. 10)

FOR DISPENSING ONLY

The problem of prescribing calcium aspirin free from decomposition products belongs to the past. This valuable analgesic can be dispensed in the form of Solprin, which is not advertised to the public.

Solprin, a stable preparation in tablet form, is soluble, and combines the convenience of aspirin tablets with the therapeutic advantages of pure calcium aspirin. Its analgesic, sedative and anti - rheumatic properties, and the fact that even in large amounts it is unlikely to produce gastric disturbances, have been confirmed over a period in clinical trials carried out in leading hospitals.

The SOLPRIN prescription pack contains 300 tablets, air sealed in foils of 6. Price 8/- per box (free of P.T.) AVAILABLE IN THE U.K. AND NORTHERN IRELAND ONLY



Our reputation for ACCURACY and UNIFORMITY has been built on 113 YEARS of concentrated experience and specialized ' KNOW-HOW' in the scientific production of



of every description

WELCOMED

INOUIRIES





MEDICATED DENTAL MASSAGE STICKS

PRICE REDUCTION

RETAIL 3/9 per package (5 x 25) Including Purchase Tax.

TRADE 27/- per dozen (plus one third Purchase Tax).

> These prices become effective as and from October 1st, 1952

Inter-Dens are now being advertised to the Public in the Evening Standard, Family Doctor and in many of the leading Provincial Weeklies

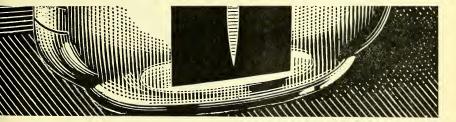
Stocked by all Wholesalers. If unable to obtain apply to Sole Distributors for Great Britain

WILLIAM MARTINDALE WHOLESALE LTD 14-16 Bruton Place, New Bond Street London, W.I. Tel: MAYfair 7811 September 27, 1952



PRICE REDUCTION DETTOL 'B' SIZE, 16oz.

As from October 1st the Retail Price of the large bottle (B size) of Dettol is reduced to 4/9d. The new trade price to you 32/9d per dozen -P.T. $10/7\frac{2}{4}d$ - came into force on August 11th.



THE CHEMIST AND DRUGGIST

September 27, 1952



*B

QUICK WICK

10

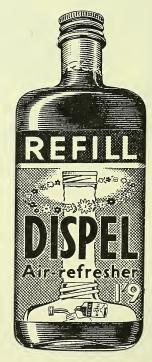




DISPEL with the Quick-Wick will break all records for deodoriser sales. The cap is anchored to the wick and cannot be mislaid. Fingers never touch the wick — no transferring deodoriser odour to cookery!

REFILL 1'9

Big enough for 2 fills — $10\frac{1}{2}d$. a fill! the right price to secure repeats from all your customers.



sells for

DISPEL QUICK WICK is heavily advertised in the National Press. This is a typical half page as it will appear shortly in the DAILY MIRROR. DAILY EXPRESS. DAILY MAIL, etc.



1

September 27, 1952

DISPEL'S BONUS OFFER 6 bottles FREE

On all orders placed with your wholesaler before October 31st 1952 you receive in each case of 3 dozen this display carton of 6 bottles FREE. Ask your wholesaler about this to-day—or write us giving wholesaler's name and address. Don't delay—this offer is strictly limited in duration—does not apply to refills. WHOLESALERS WHO HAVE NOT YET HAD DETAILS PLEASE WRITE.

12/- extra cash on every case of 3 dozen

Compare Margins

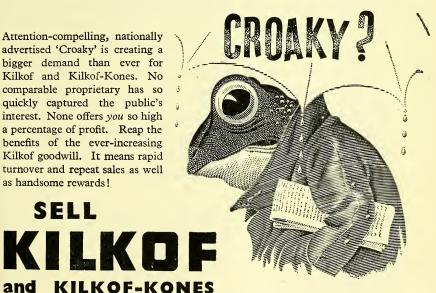
On each dozen bottles of DISPEL selling at 2/- each you clear 6/- (25%). On each dozen Double Size Refills selling at 1/9d. each you clear 5/3d. (25%). ADVANCE INDUSTRIES

Associated with the British Permanent Starch Co., Ltd., 87, Regent Street, London; W.I. Regent 3955



Attention-compelling, nationally advertised 'Croaky' is creating a bigger demand than ever for Kilkof and Kilkof-Kones. No comparable proprietary has so quickly captured the public's interest. None offers you so high a percentage of profit. Reap the benefits of the ever-increasing Kilkof goodwill. It means rapid turnover and repeat sales as well as handsome rewards!

SELL



MADE BY PARKINSONS LTD., MANUFACTURING CHEMISTS, BURNLEY



MADE BY RAYNER AND COMPANY LIMITED, LONDON, N.18

CHANGE OF ADDRESS

From September 19th, 1952, our address will be:-Thomas Marns Ltd., 49, Weston Street, London, S.E.1, to which all orders for Carters Little Liver Pills, Arrid Deodorant Cream, Juno-Junipah Salts & Tablets, Noxacorn, Iron-Ox, Bromo-Seltzer, etc., should be sent for prompt execution.

Cut this out for reference

Make a note for your Buyer New Address after September 19th, 1952

THOMAS MARNS LTD 49, Weston Street London, S.E.I Phone : HOP 1140 'CARNEBROS BRAND'

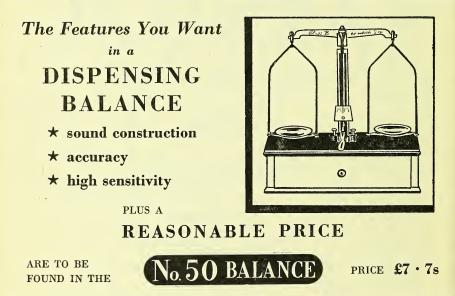
AESCULINHALOINICAMIDOPYRINKATROPINE & SALTSLBARBITURATESPBISMUTH SALTSPBROMISOVALERYLUREAPCAFFEINE & SALTSQCHLORAL HYDRATESACHRYSAROBINSACITRATESSEPHEDRINE & SALTSTESERINE & SALTST

HYOSCINE HYDROBROMIDE IODIDES KHELLIN LITHIUM SALTS P.A.S. PHENAZONE PODOPHYLLIN RESIN QUININE & SALTS SALICYLATES SANTONIN STRYCHNINE & SALTS THEOBROMINE & SALTS THEOPHYLLINE & SALTS

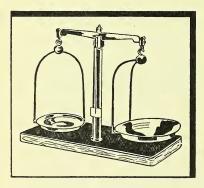
CARNEGIE BROTHERS (1949) LTD

WELWYN GARDEN CITY : HERTFORDSHIRE : ENGLAND TELEGRAMS: 'CARNEBROS' WELWYN GARDEN TELEPHONE: WELWYN GARDEN 506 (4 lines)

A 'CARNEGIES OF WELWYN' COMPANY



The light alloy beam and aluminium indicator give the scale a particularly high sensitivity, and enables it to maintain this sensitivity over a long period. Pans and stirrups are of brass, and the base of polished mahogany.



The No. 55 Counter Scales

shown here, are good reliable scales of 2 lb. capacity. The beam and pillar are of brass, chromium - plated, with chromium - plated stirrups and stainless steel pans. Mounted on polished mahogany slab.

PRICE £15

DRAM AND GRAIN WEIGHTS

Dram and Grain Weights for the above balance and scales are extra. Price, Dram

weights, 6/9 per set; Grain weights, 6/6 per set.

MACDONALD & SON LTD., HOPE MILLS, POLLARD ST., MANCHESTER 4

World-renowned Medicated Rub

replaces THERMOGENE VAPOUR RUB

Thermogene Medicated Rub is a special 'vapour rub' formula which has been tested and proved over many years in export markets throughout the world with universal success.

Colourless, stainless, effectively medicated and highly vaporable, its world-wide sale is many times that of Thermogene Vapour Rub, production of which will now cease.

RMOGEN



★ The new glass jar contains exactly the same quantity as the original opal jar ★

THERMOGENE MEDICATED RUB



THERMOGENE MEDICATED WADDING THERMOGENE MEDICATED RUB THERMOGENE RUB for CHILDREN

including several sensationally large spaces in the chief national dailies !

Thermogene' is a regd. trade mark and the property of The Thermogene Co. Ltd, Watford, Herts.



ENGLISH-DISTILLED AND IMPORTED

ESSENTIAL OILS

CHAMOMILE • LAVENDER • PEPPERMINT

CLOVE • CARDAMOM • CASCARILLA

ORRIS • OPOPONAX • SANDALWOOD

etc. etc.

Over a century's reputation for the finest quality.

Send us your enquiries and orders.

STAFFORD ALLEN & SONS LTD., Wharf Rd., London, N.I. CLErkenwell 1000

September 27, 1952

Show these **NOW** as press advertising boosts sales !

As already announced, Potter & Clarke's new Sales Policy concentrates upon twelve popular lines which are available now only through wholesalers.



19

are also making a "big splash" from mid-September onwards with

Potter's

Remea

BIG-SPACE ADVERTISING ON A NATIONAL SCALE for their two

mass-sellers POTTER'S CATARRH PASTILLES and POTTER'S ASTHMA REMEDY. In daily and weekly newspapers and the big-circulation magazines, carefully-planned advertising campaigns will keep on getting results.

Sales-aids like the eye-catchers shown below help to round off the good work. They are ready for you NOW !

This striking display box holds 1 doz. tins of Potter's Catarrh Pastilles, retailing at 1/9d. a tin. Trade price 11/- a doz.

POTTER & CLARK

•

RIVER ROAD

Telephone: RIPpleway 3041

I doz. tins of Potter's Asthma Remedy are displayed in this coloured container. Retail price is 3/- a tin. Trade price 22/- a doz.

an 15

ATTP

LTD

THROUGH WHOLESALERS Only

BARKING

NOTE NEW ADDRESS

ESSEX

E

HUGE WEIGHT OF ADVERTISING FOR NEW KOLYNOS WITH CHLOROPHYLL



Starting with half-pages in the Daily Express and the Daily Mirror on 1st October, this great advertising campaign—the greatest Kolynos have ever launched—is going to introduce new Kolynos with Chlorophyll to the public. A largescale consumer survey has already shown that most people are going to prefer this wonderful tooth paste (new in almost every way) to anything they have ever used before. Have your displays and stocks well on view. Don't miss a single sale !

TRADE TERMS

Retail selling price 1/8 (including tax) List price per dozen 12/purchase tax 4/-YOUR BASIC PROFIT 4/- Kolynos with Chlorophyll tooth paste qualifies for the usual co-operation discounts on I.C.C. mixed parcels, $\pounds 5$ parcel 10%; $\pounds 10$ parcel 12½%, your profit on best terms 34.37%.

STANDARD KOLYNOS AVAILABLE AS USUAL

INTERNATIONAL CHEMICAL COMPANY LTD ' 12, CHENIES STREET ' W.C.I

Here's an idea of the size of the campaign! 69 advertisements in the National dailies 19 advertisements in the National Sunday papers 79 advertisements in the women's monthly magazines 25 advertisements in the general monthly magazines 57 advertisements in the general weekly papers 64 advertisements in the women's weekly papers 319 advertisements in the provincial press 33 advertisements in the Scottish press 33 advertisements in the N. Ireland press

UNEQUALLED ADVERTISING PRESSURE PROMOTES NEW miracle-green toothpaste

THE CHLOROPHYLL TOOTHPASTE

HOUTH ODOUR

TOOTH DECAY

... it contains effective chlorophyll!

Combats Common

resh Mour

Striking half-pages in the Daily Express!

Mentasol's chlorophyll is the most revolutionary ingredient ever developed for a toothpaste. It is effective chlorophyll . . . gives you the full advantages of this wonderful substance.

GIVES YOU

Britain's best selling-medium - 4,000,000 circulation !

Equivalent pressure in all leading newspapers and magazines!

HUNDREDS OF POSTERS! NOVEL DISPLAY MATERIAL!

MSTC6-1062-100

Now is the time to display this new chlorophyll toothpaste and ...

Watch the rising sales of



Made by the makers of Pepsodent



for Christmas

Superfine Soap

3-tablet full colour Gift Boxes — 7/6 & 10/6 3-tablet cream Gift Boxes, bath size soap — 14/3 & 20/-

Jean Marie Farin<mark>a Eau de Colog</mark>ne Extra Vieille

4/4 & 5/6. Gift Packs - 8/3, 15/8, 30/-

Coffrets

Soap and Cologne — 6/10 to 20/8Soap and Talcum Powder — 10/6

> Dusting Powder Fleurs d'Amour — 12/6

> > Perfume

Reintroducing Violette de Parme. In Gift Box — 12/6 Other Perfumes — 10/9 to 54/6



Lechmere Road, N.W.2 Tel: Willesden 2171-2

September 27, 1952

.. THE MAN WITH

He looked an ordinary chap, this customer. No rolling gait or bell-bottomed trousers. But his eyes alighted on my Corvette packs like a ship-wrecked mariner sighting land.

"That's attractive," he said, picking up a carton, examining the Corvette picture, "that's a really smart job...something fresh...a bit different ... just the sort of thing I like."

September 27, 1952

THE SEA IN HIS VEINS

The call of the sea? Could be! Fact is we're an island people, and there's hardly a man jack of us who doesn't warm to the sight of a ship at sea. Anyway, I'm convinced these Corvette packs make my displays pay dividends. They attract. They have character. They stand out on necessarily crowded shelves and do a selling job in themselves.



Exceptionally attractive profits

AFTER SHAVE LOTION

Corvette

It pays to sell Corvette, and it pays handsomely. There is 1/6d profit for retailers on the shaving bowl and 1/- on the refill. All other items in the range show a profit of not less than 10d.

quality range of matched toilet preparations for men Goya Men's Division 161 New Bond Street London W1

4/-

SURGICAL DRESSINGS

SPECIALISTS in the Manufacture of

PURE WHITE ABSORBENT GAUZES, AND BANDAGES

Hospital and B.P.C./N.H.I. Qualities Plain and Sterilised.



WOVEN BLEACHED AND PACKED IN OUR MODERN HYGIENIC FACTORIES

AT

DUDLEY AND BLACKBURN



SUPPLIERS TO GOVERNMENT DEPARTMENTS, HOSPITALS, WHOLESALERS, ETC.

35 MILLION advertisements spreading the news of these brilliant new

RETAIL

5/-

* * * * * * * * * * * * * * * *



Saville

lines!

GIFT-BOX OF SOAP with moisture-proof soap container

Gay gift boxes containing three tablets of super-fine soap, tinted, and perfumed with 'June', 'Mischief' and 'Seventh Heaven' respectively. The centre tablet in a transparent moistureproof soap box.

Standard size perfumes retail from 3/- to 1 guinea.



WITCH'S HAT

The really novel gift at a modest price. Brilliant black Witch's Hat with charms in silver. Containing three flasks—one each of 'June', 'Mischief', and 'Seventh Heaven'. Cartoned in black, emerald and silver.

> Left: SOAP & PERFUME IN WEEK-END SOAP BOX Transparent moisture-proof Soap Box with tinted toilet soap, perfumed with 'June', 'Mischief' or 'Seventh Heaven'; with a bottle of the appropriate perfume.

> > Enlarged view of transparent moisture-proof Soap Boxsupplied in each box of three tablets.

×

RETAIL 6/3



NEWS OF THE WORLD · HOME NOTES · PICTUREGOER WOMAN'S ILLUSTRATED · WOMAN & BEAUTY · MODERN WOMAN ETC.



Trade vote new Christmas Packs most outstanding of the season



Very heavy Advertising support

See details on facing page

Ask for Illustrated Price List from your wholesaler or from

38-46 ORSMAN ROAD, LONDON,

Dolavelle

29

N.1

ngiers

September 27, 1952

ORDER ANGIERS PRODUCTS NOW

Last winter Angiers products brought record sales. Stock up now at bonus prices for another record demand pulled by Angiers advertising and display service. By ordering the Angiers lines in mixed parcels of a value of \pounds_5 or over you obtain a special EXTRA discount of $12\frac{1}{2}\%$ up to December 31st, 1952.



GENERAL TRADE TERMS

ANGIER'S EMULSION (Two sizes) Retail 3/10 and 6/4 each; Trade 38/6 and 61/7 per doz.; Bonus Parcel Prices 34/11 and 55/11 per doz. (all inc. P.T.).

ANGIERS 'SUPAVITE' CAPSULES (Two sizes) Retail 5/- and 16/3; Trade 42/5 and 137/10 per doz.; Bonus Parcel Prices 37/2 and 120/7 per doz.

ANGIER'S HALIBUT LIVER OIL CAPSULES (Two sizes) Retail 4/- and 7/6 each; Trade 34/8 and 65/3 per doz.; Bonus Parcel Prices 30/4 and 57/1 per doz.

ANGIERS JUNIOR ASPIRIN Retail 1/6 each; Trade 13/4 per doz.; Bonus Parcel Price 12/1 per doz. (all inc. P.T.).



BONUS OFFER TERMS

£5 is the minimum value for a parcel to entitle you to the $12\frac{1}{2}$ % Bonus. Parcels (Emulsion and Junior Assi

brings

125%

to must be made up of three or more of the Angiers Products.

(Emulsion and Junior Aspirin in complete dozens only.) ANGIERS ADVERTISEMENTS WILL APPEAR 500 MILLION TIMES THIS WINTER

All the year round widespread consumer advertising keeps the Angier name prominently before your customers. Now Angiers advertising rises to a new high

level to continue all through your best season. Take advantage of this strong national campaign. ASK for details of your FREE WINDOW DISPLAY.

ANGIERS PRODUCTS

ARE MADE BY THE ANGIER CHEMICAL CO. LTD., Laboratories at Ruislip, Middlesex. All orders should be sent to the Distributors :

FASSETT & JOHNSON LTD., 86 Clerkenwell Road, London, E.C.I.

A



of the KENT free display aids. Just write and ask for our Representative to call.

G. B. KENT & SONS LIMITED 24 OLD BOND STREET, LONDON, W.1 Telephone: REGent 1471/2/3 Telegrams: TRICHO, PICCY, LONDON

THE CHEMIST AND DRUGGIST



CARESSA LTD 527-533 HARROW ROAD, LONDON, W10 Telephone: LADbroke 1225-6



Janet Moore COCONUT CREAM SHAMPOO

Reanty

AND HEALTH

A VERY SPECIAL OFFER

You can make extra profit without extra effort! One EXTRA tube is given FREE with every dozen for orders of 3 dozen or more. Each tube contains sufficient for 3 shampoos. Send your trial order NOW and increase your percentage on this attractive line!

Price: 9/- per doz. plus 33¹/₃% tax Retail Price: 1/3 per tube



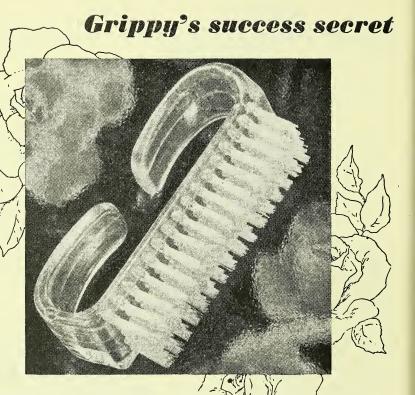
Send orders or requests for details to :---

Janet Moore Limited

21 Liverpool Street, London, E.C.2. England

Works: 1325 London Road, Norbury, S.W.16

Made by the makers of Janet Moore Face Powder, Lipsticks, Natural Beautifier (day cream), Cold Cream, Vanishing Cream, Talc Powder, Kenma Hand Jelly, and Sheen Brilliantine —all attractively presented in re-styled packaging.



There is even more to Grippy's success than the beauty, utility and novelty of the brush itself.

Grippy is the only nailbrush ever advertised substantially and consistently on a national scale. Grippy is beautifully packed and regularly supported by first-class displays. Grippy gives your customer more brush for her money. At the same time, Grippy also gives you a bigger cash margin.

So keep good stocks of Grippy — you'll find it an easy-selling, profitable line!

GRIPPY

a nailbrush with character

MADE BY ADDIS LTD. OF HERTFORD



This handy-size tissue hankie pack retails at only 4^d

ANDY PA

This useful wallet, so easy to carry, holds a generous supply of Pond's ' Tissue Hankies

In addition to our 1/6d. and 1/- sizes, we are introducing a new Pack of Pond's Tissue Hankies to retail at only 4d.

This Handy Pack has been designed in the form of a wallet for easy carrying. It can be a useful addition to a woman's handbag, a man's pocket or a child's school satchel.

Supplies are available now, and, supported by national advertising which has already started, this line will be a useful " extra" on your sales counter.



Innoxa Barrier Creams

Women now protect their hands from long immersion in water by applying INNOXA 71. This provides an invisible waterproof film affording a perfect safeguard from the caustics and detergents present in most soaps, bleaches and washing powders. INNOXA 51 is equally efficient as a protection from dry dirt. *From* (chemists) wholesalers. Trade terms: 22/6 dozen tubes, plus 33¹/₃% purchase tax. Retail price : 3/1 a tube, including purchase tax.

R end





INNOXA71 FOR WET WORK

Affords complete protection for the hands against "wet chores" even though the hands may be hours in water.

INNOXA 51 FOR DRY WORK

Dirt, grease, paint,* oil and all sorts of grime can be removed instantly by just rinsing the hands under the tap.

* To remove paint we recommend the special technique given on the tube.

INNOXA (ENGLAND) LTD., I, EDEN STREET, LONDON, N.W.I. Telephone EUSTON 8575-9

¥

¥

X

37

X

A proved best-seller for Christmas

The three sachets of golden Gloria in a pretty coloured cup were such a success last year that we offer them again this Christmas, but with a 'new look'. They're just the thing for that little 'surprise' gift which women like so much. Display them well with the new attractive show material that is now available. They'll be bringing Merry Christmas sales for you!

GLORIA LIQUID SHAMPOO

PGT. 9/956

*

A quick-selling Christmas line

at (

A. & F. PEARS LIMITED · ISLEWORTH · MIDDLESEX



'RIMIFON' ROCHE *isonicotinyl hydrazine*, *isoniazid*

It has been confirmed that isonicotinyl hydrazine is a potent antitubercular compound. Fears that the drug might have serious toxic effects have been largely dissipated. There remains to be ascertained the exact significance of drug resistance. Meanwhile, it is considered that doses of 5 mg. to 10 mg./kg. of 'Rimifon' can safely be taken by adults. Reviews of all literature are published at the earliest opportunity, but further details are available from the Roche organisation, the research laboratories of which first discovered the activity of isonicotinyl hydrazine

> • Rimifon ' packings : Tablets (50 mg. & 100 mg.) in packings of 100 and 1000 Ampoules (50 mg.) in boxes of 12 and 50



in tuberculosis.

ROCHE PRODUCTS LIMITED Welwyn Garden City, Herts For extra business this winter-

Link your good name

M. 8 R. The best 8 mm. projector on the market.

yood name

Home movies are actually growing more popular every year—as the astonishingly low cost of the 8 mm. film size brings them within reach of a far wider public.

The finest home movie equipment in the world bears the name BOLEX. It sells best, too, because it is well advertised and enjoys enormous goodwill.

Write for specimers of beautifully produced BOLEX sales literature, and details of attractive trade terms. Do it now, in time to enjoy this season's projector sales.

precision cine equipment

Sell



Constant fine is 'Kepler' time! With winter near, it's none too soon to start reminding mothers of the good that 'Kepler' does—in giving extra nourishment, promoting sturdy growth and building up defence against infection. The ever present threat of winter epidemics will influence many mothers to buy 'Kepler' for their children—yes, and for the grown-up members of their families too. Prudent pharmacists will therefore lose no time in checking stocks and placing orders.



Cod Liver Oil with Malt Extract



BURROUGHS WELLCOME & CO. (THE WELLCOME FOUNDATION LTD.) LONDON

WHAT WE'RE DOING ABOUT YOUR FAMEL SALES THIS

NINTER IT WILL BE FAMEL ADVERTISING WITH A DIFFERENCE THIS YEAR — OUR STRONGEST CAMPAIGN EVER, BUT WITH A SLIGHTLY DIFFERENT AIM !

What research proved to us

Careful research this year into buying habits and cough remedies revealed one very striking fact. We found, over and over again, that people who once try Famel don't change to anything else. They remain, with a negligible number of exceptions, firmly convinced of Famel's superior efficacy. We decided therefore that our advertising this season should aim entirely at winning *new* customers, people who have never tried Famel before.

An experiment that will prove something to you !

You have no doubt quite a number of customers who have not tried Famel. They are reasonably satisfied with say product X or Y. We have no quarrel with that — it is the task of our advertising to persuade them to try Famel instead.

But we do suggest that next time you get a cynic in your shop — a man who has 'tried 'em all', who 'doesn't believe in 'em'—*recommend Famel*. Try it just once — and win a permanent customer !

And for the rest, the millions who know the value of Famel, and for the many whom this season's publicity will bring to your counter, you will need good stocks.

Stock up NOW with FAMEL the fast-selling cough syrup that really *is* better! Retail prices : Famel Syrup 2/6 · 3/9 · 7/6 Famel Pastilles 1/10¹/₂ Generous quantity discounts

KELDON · PERIVALE · MIDDLESEX

Effective symptomatic treatment for PARKINSONISM

Trihexyphenidyl, also known as benzhexol hydrochloride, is now manufactured in Britain under the name 'PIPANOL'.

Full-scale testing has indicated its value in all forms of Parkinsonism, while side-effects are negligible. 2 mgm. & 5 mgm. tablets. Packings of 100 and 250.

PRICES NOW REDUCED Please write for detailed literature

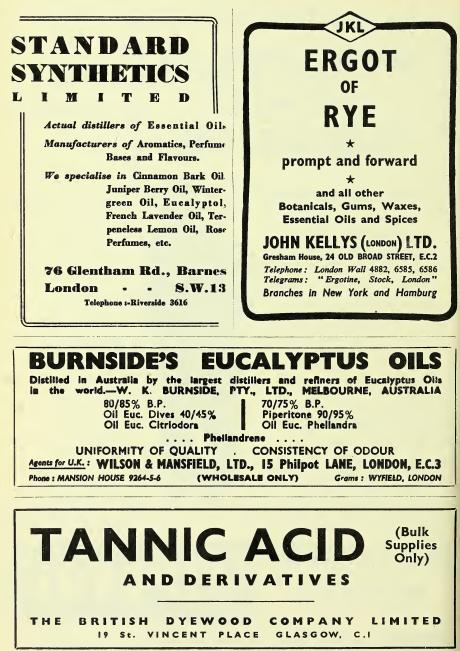


BAYER

PRODUCTS LTD. AFRICA HOUSE, KINGSWAY, W.C.2.

TRADE MARK

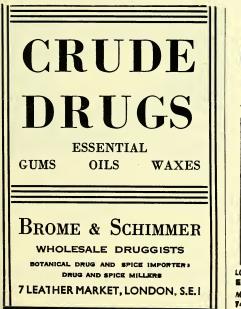
September 27, 1952



Gerhardt specialise in . . . FINE CHEMICALS FROM BRITAIN— —BOTANICAL DRUGS FROM THE WORLD

AMINOPHYLLINE B.P.AGAR-AGARBARBITONE B.P.CASCARA BARKBENZOCAINE B.P.ELM BARKB.P. CAFFEINE ALK. B.P.LIQUID EXTRACTSP.B.C. PIPERAZINE B.P.C.RAW OPIUMTHEOBROMINE ALK.SENEGA ROOT

C. F. GERHARDT LTD. Tel: MANsion House 5095 5 FENCHURCH STREET, LONDON, E.C.3







BUCKLEY-BOWKER TABLET CO. LTD.

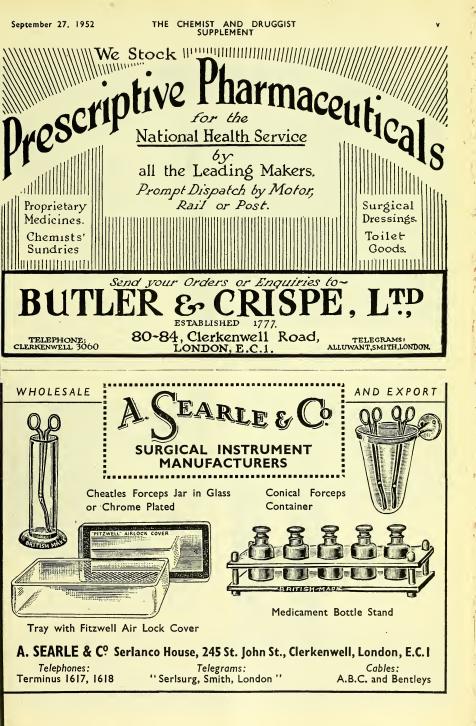
29 PARKFIELD STREET · LONDON · N·1 Telephone : CANonbury 3401

invite enquiries for the **PRODUCTION** of

Special Formula Tablets

any size up to $l\frac{1}{2}$ ", bulk or packed

highest standard GUARANTEED



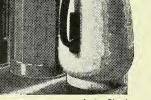
September 27, 1952



All the models in our range are fitted with VACCO refills of extra high thermal efficiency. This ensures minimum temperature change — hot contents keep piping hot and cold contents keep icy cold.

MADE IN ENGLAND

Enquiries to : VACCO LIMITED Grosvenor Gardens House, Grosvenor Gdns., London, S.W.I.



Wide mouthed 2 pint 2 pint Vacuum Jar Vacuum Flask Model J.101 Model Q.F.

VACCO

i. Sicilitie kantaner j

l pint Vacuum Flask Model S.C.

VACCE

l pint Plastic Vacuum Jug Model P.J.

PERSONAL WEIGHING MACHINE

VACCO

NO LOOSE WEIGH

Capacity 24 stone X | oz. divisions.

Hardened steel knife edges and bearings.

Complies with local Weights and Measures regulations. Finished in white enamel.

Also available COMBINED BABY & TODDLER WEIGHER

Capacity 60 lbs. X ½ oz. divisions. No loose weights. Extra large Baby Basket Hygienic and easy to clean

Finished in white enamel

Please send for illustrated leaflet.

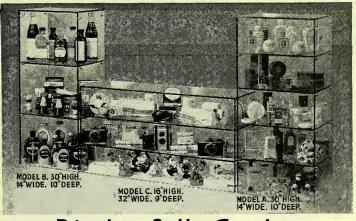
HERBERT & SONS LTD 38 CHARTERHOUSE STREET, SMITHFIELD, E.C.I Telephone: CLErkenwell 2812 (6 lines)



GLEDHILL

British Made Cash Registers and Tills for every type of business

G. H. GLEDHILL & SONS 28, Trinity Works, HALIFAX



Display Sells Goods

The prices quoted include carriage, and insurance to any address in England and Wales. Packing cases are chargeable and returnable. Delivery of standard sizes from stock; other sizes and types can be supplied at equally competitive prices; and most showcases can be fitted with sliding or hinged doors at extra cost if desired.

Model "A"-£5.12.9 Model "B "---£4.11.9 Model "C "-£4.19.3

WILLIAM GOODE (GLASS DISPLAY) LTD. 19 CLIFTON ROAD, RUGBY, WARWICKSHIRE. Phone: Rugby 3100



Each instrument is manufactured and assembled to mathematically exact limits thereby assuring uniform performance.

vious to every known substance used in medical prescriptions.

All components are heavily chromium plated.



Display Your Merchandise in $\frac{1}{4}''$ glass Showcases

> SPECIALLY DESIGNED

Convenience and Security with inside corner fittings

The set of three showcases illustrated above will be supplied for

£14.19.6 If two Model "A" are ordered with one Model "C" - - £15.19.3 If two Model "B" are ordered with one Model - £13.19.9 "C'' - - £13.19.9 2½% extra for 10" deep Model "C'' Showcases 33% discount may be de-

ducted from the prices guoted for Cash with Order

September 27, 1952

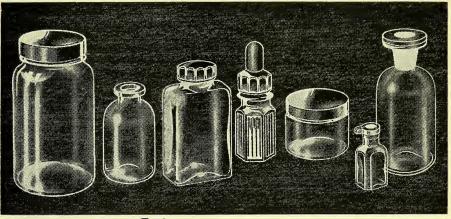
BASIL OIL CANANGA JAVA OIL CARAWAY OIL CARROT SEED OIL CORIANDER OIL FENNEL OIL GUAIACWOOD OIL MARJORAM OIL NUTMEG OIL PATCHOULI OIL PENNYROYAL OIL PETITGRAIN OIL PINE SYLVESTRIS ROSEMARY OIL RUE OIL SANDALWOOD OIL W.I. SPEARMINT OIL THYME OIL



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• GALE & MOUNT L^{TD}. 37 ROTHSCHILD ROAD, LONDON, W.4

Telephone : CHIswick 6628-9 Telegrams : SALMENTA CHISK LONDON



Glastics Ltd

4 MUSEUM HOUSE, MUSEUM STREET, LONDON, W.C.I Telephone: MUSEUM 9876 Telegrams: GLASPAS, WESTCENT, LONDON Manufacturers of Glass Containers EXPORT AND WHOLESALE



"The labels were not always straight ... the labelling machine itself was large, unwieldy and noisy ... stoppages were frequent and reduced the output. "Since installing the NEWMAN labeller the headache has disappeared. It is compact, dead accurate, clean, practically silent and a pleasure to operate." Send for details of the NEWMAN Labellers possibly the most compact precision labelling machines in the world.



There are other Newman Labellers for all-over gumming and an Automatic Machine for completely or partly labelling small cylindrical objects from §" to I§" diam.—details on request.

D. TRAPOW & CO. LTD., ENGINEERS (DEPT. 18), 113 REGENTS PARK RD., CHALK FARM, LONDON, N.W.I Tel: PRimrose 6688



ANTEMIN—an entirely new contraceptive cream recently introduced—constitutes a notable advance in modern methods of family planning. Formulated in the light of extensive research, it affords all the qualities desirable in a contraceptive preparation.

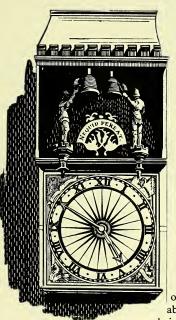


- Spermicidal activity S/4.
- pH value approximating to normal vaginal secretion.
- Cosmetic-type cream base. Non-friable and tenacious.
- Non-irritant to vaginal mucosa. Non-toxic.
- Inexpensive. Simple in application.
- Approved by the Family Planning Association for use in conjunction with a mechanical barrier.

Retail Price . 3/- per tube Trade Discount $33\frac{1}{3}\%$ W

Medical literature available to Pharmacists on request.





STERLING Brand SCHENICAUS

Tested by Time

Wells Cathedral has one of the oldest and most interesting clocks in the British Isles. It has two faces, one inside and one outside the building. The inside face, preserved in its original 13th century form, is complex and tells the time and phases of the moon. The outer face, shown here, has two armoured figures above the dial which strike the quarter hours with their halberds. These figures date from the fifteenth century but the dial itself was installed in 1845. At that time Thomas Tyrer & Co. Ltd. had been in existence for just one year, yet was already establishing a name for the

fine chemicals it was producing. Today Sterling brand chemicals have a world-wide reputation for purity.

Some of which are:-

Bismuth Carbonate and other Bismuth Salts. Iron Ammonium Citrate and other scale preparations. Hypophosphorous Acid and Hypophosphites. Potassium and Sodium Citrates. Zinc and Magnesium Stearates.

manufactured by



STRATFORD

LONDON

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September 27, 1952



MAKERS OF FINE OINTMENTS AND CREAMS FOR OVER HALF A CENTURY

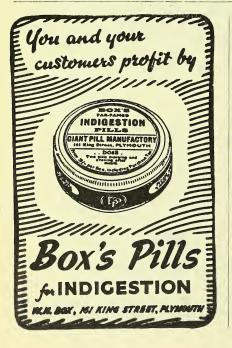
Specialists in the manufacture of ointments of the B.P., B.P.C., and N.F.

We would appreciate enquiries for the manufacture of your private formulas.

Write to:

ROBERT BLACKIE LIMITED POMEROY ST. LONDON, S.E.14 Phone : NEW CROSS 1122/3/4







OBTAINABLE ONLY FROM CHEMISTS

ALSO IN INTERLEAVED SELF CONTAINED CARTON PACKS

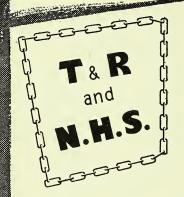
> HAROLD WESLEY LTD HARLEY MILLS LONDON N.W.10



Smooth flexible applicators specially developed in our PLASTICS DIVISION for rectal and vaginal use



Discriminating biggers profer U.M. P Metal Tubes



More and more pharmacists are linking their efficiency in N.H.S. dispensing with the name of Thornton & Ross Ltd.



Whether you are in Manchester or the Midlands, Derbyshire or Durham you may be sure we shall deliver the goods with the utmost regularity.



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Couple this fact with the certainty of receiving preparations of unimpeachable accuracy, specifically designed for your hurried needs, and you may no longer be chained to your dispensary!

DRUGS & GALENICALS PENICILLIN PREPARATIONS OCULENTA EYE DROPS SOLUTIONS AMPOULES

THORNTON. & ROSS

LABORATORIES ENGLAND

Penicillin and other Sterile Preparations

We offer a wide range of sterile preparations produced in our modern laboratories under direct supervision by expert qualified staff. Potency and sterility are absolutely assured. The following are available :---

PENICILLIN

ORAL TABLETS. All Potencies from 10,000 to 1,000,000 units per tablet.

AURAL BOUGIES. Containing 10,000 units.

GAUZE N.H.S. In tins of ten pieces. CREAM. 1,000 units per gramme.

OINTMENT. 1,000 units per gramme. LOZENGES, SNUFF, EYE OINTMENT,

SULPHATHIAZOLE.

VETERINARY SUSPENSIONS

Single application tubes 50,000 or 100,000 units of penicillin.

Single application tubes 20 per cent sulphathiazole.

ALSO

PYROGEN FREE DISTILLED WATER, ETC., GUTTAE OCULENTA, IN-JECTIONS, CONSPERSI, ETC.

May we supply you? Our prices are highly competitive and prompt delivery is assured.



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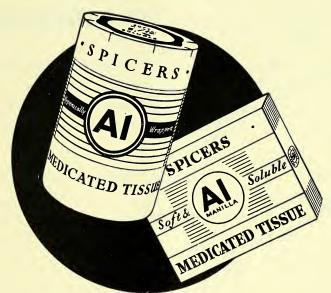
FROM OCTOBER lst

SPICERS AI Toilet Tissue

Roll and Flat Pack

REDUCED TO I/-

The size and excellent quality of the contents remain unchanged—fully medicated, hygienically wrapped and sealed.



Spicers AI—The HYGIENIC /- Roll Fully Wrapped and Sealed

Send now for details of attractive Trade Terms to the Sole Distributors :

G. Havinden Limited 71 Baker St., London, W.I Telephone : Welbeck 2814 THE CHEMIST AND DRUGGIST

September 27, 1952



xvi

Profitable points

to remember

EVERY man, woman and child who enters your shop needs a regular manicure and pedicure, yet many are making do with blunted or borrowed scissors . . .

Showing them the range of Kumfi-Kut Personal Scissors specially designed for every nail-cutting need is a personal service which will show you a useful profit.

KUMFI-KUT

Personal scissors are HOT-FORGED

PLATERS & STAMPERS LTD CHAMPION SCISSORS DIVISION

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A selection from the range of



ETHICAL PRODUCTS

all supported by intensive medical propaganda and in steady demand

ABECEDIN'

Vitamins A.B.C.D. (Tablets and Emulsion)

'CAAPI'

Anti-Coryza Tablets

'DYSPASTOL'

for Dysmenorrhœa

FORTIOR

Vitamins B & C with Minerals

'MINACEDIN'

Vitamins A.B.C.D. with Minerals

'RAMINAL'

for Hyperpiesis

SEDONAN

for Otit's Media

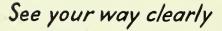
• SOROSIL '

H. R. NAPP Limited, 3 & 4, Clements Inn, London, W.C.2

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THE CHEMIST AND DRUGGIST SUPPLEMENT



to substantial self-made sales



IMPREGNATED LENS TISSUE

Everyone wearing spectacles is interested in the help that Gleam impregnated lens tissues give in improving vision, keeping lenses clean and preventing condensation. Gleam's compact self-serve display container acts as its own salesman with no more than casual reference needed in support. Gleam Tissue is attractively packed in a neat vest pocket automatic dispenser which delivers each of the 50 sheets it contains ONE at a time. The display containers hold 48 vest pocket dispensers retailing at 6d. each. Send for a free sample for your personal use and order through your wholesaler or direct from

General Paper & Box Manufacturing Company Limited Treforest Trading Estate, Pontypridd, South Wales, Gt. Britain

Firm Favourites with all the family

Every woman wants bathtime luxury and day long freshness — sell her delicately perfumed mildly medicated Cuticura Soap and Talcum Powder. Many of your customers have a "problem skin" — Cuticura Ointment is the perfect answer. Baby loves the soothing comfort of mildly medicated Cuticura Soap, Talcum, Ointment. Recommend Cuticura for chafing and nappie rash, and convince all careful mothers that nothing else will do for baby's tender precious skin.





WISE CHEMISTS STOCK AND DISPLAY THIS WIDELY ADVERTISED FAMILY RANGE—NOW IN ATTRACTIVE DISPLAY OUTERS

British Distributors: NEWBERY & PHILLIPS LTD., 203 Victoria House, Southampton Row, London, W.C.1. Phone: HOL 1564 Manufacturers: POTTER DRUG & CHEMICAL CORPORATION, 205-207 Victoria House, Southampton Row, London, W.C.1.

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September 27, 1952

THE CHEMIST AND DRUGGIST SUPPLEMENT

NATIONAL

White Flint Glass Containers of Quality

DISPENSING BOTTLES I-oz.-20-oz.

1-oz.-16-oz.

VIALS

1-oz.-3-oz.

TABLET BOTTLES Nos. 1-71 sizes xix

IAOUND SCREW JARS

PANELLED FLATS

MARK

BOW-FRONT PANELS

NATIONAL GLASS WORKS (YORK) LTD. Fishergate, YORK T+IT YORK 1021 T+I HOLborn 2144

WHOLESALE ON LY.

N6/2A/17

SUPPLEMENT

the ethical name in Contraception



Ortho-Gynol: contraceptive jelly. Package A: 3 oz. tube, with Ortho Applicator. Package B: 3 oz. tube.



Ortho-Creme: contraceptive cream. Package A: 25 oz. tube, with Ortho Applicator. Package B: 25 oz. tube.

Ortho-Gynol Set: containing:

3 oz. tube of Ortho-Gynol Ortho Diaphragm } Ortho Diaphragm Introducer in sizes 55 to 95 (in 5 mm, gradations)

Ortho-Creme Set: as Ortho-Gynol Set with tube of Ortho-Creme instead of Ortho-Gynol in sizes 55 to 95 (in 5 mm. gradations).

Ortho Diaphragm Duo-pack: containing: Ortho Diaphragm in sizes 55 to 95 (in 5 mm. gradations). I oz. trial size Ortho-Gynol. 3 oz. trial size Ortho-Creme.

Ortho Diaphragm: coil spring, rubber diaphragm. sizes 55 to 95 (in 5 mm. gradations). Strong, light, durable, the Ortho Diaphragm is a contraceptive device of outstanding quality and dependability. Each is packed in a permanent and beautiful plastic box.

Ortho Applicator: for vaginal application of measured dose (5 cc.) Ortho-Gynol or Ortho-Creme.

Ortho Diaphragm Introducer: individual introducers to accommodate diaphragms sizes 55 to 95 (in 5 mm. gradations)

Supplies through your usual wholesaler, please!

Ortho Pharmaceutical Limited HIGH WYCOMBE · BUCKINGHAMSHIRE · ENGLAND

Makers of Gynaecic Pharmaceuticals







FOR HOME & EXPORT

HORMONES Male and Female



M·W·HARDY AND COMPANY (OVERSEAS) LTD

PINNERS HALL GT WINCHESTER ST LONDON EC.2





EDICAL and chemical science are so closely linked together that it would be difficult to attribute the great progress over the past halfcentury to one without commending the other.

But there is no doubt of the place modern germicides have won in the battle against death and disease. Fifty years ago, septic infection was commonplace. Today, it is a rarity. The large-scale commercial production of antiseptics and disinfectants has made this possible, for, quite apart from their vital importance in hospitals and surgeries, germicides have reached into every home. The huge number of commercial antiseptics and disinfectants sold today help fight infection from countless scratches, cuts and sores. And a large number of these preparations contain Monsanto germicides.

How Monsanto helps you continue this good work

Monsanto's pioneer research has developed a range of effective, reliable germicidal chemicals on which the whole

Since 1901, better medical knowledge and conditions — aided by parallel progress in chemistry — have added nearly 20 years to the "allotted span" of human life. Infant mortality is the lowest ever — 30 per thousand live births. Ten years ago it was 60. Germicides have, doubtless, contributed much to these advances.

and they lived happily ever after *

pharmaceutical industry can rely. The perfect germicide meets all the following requirements :—

High efficiency against both "staph" and "typhosus". Low price per unit of germicidal efficiency. Pleasant odour. Suitable colour. Non-irritant. Easy to formulate.

Since the relative importance of these points will vary according to circumstances, achoice of germicides is essential and Monsanto offers a comprehensive range. These are now all in reasonable supply for prompt delivery. For full information on these and other Monsanto products for the pharmaceutical industry, write General Chemicals Sales Department, Monsanto Chemicals Limited.

MONSANTO GERMICIDES include:— P.C.M.C., P.C.M.X., CRESANTOL* 15, CRESANTOL* 3. (*Registered Trade Marks).

MONSANTO CHEMICALS LIMITED Allington House, Allington Street, London, S.W.1.



In association with :— Monsanto Chemical Company, St. Louis, U.S.A. Monsanto Canada Ltd., Montreal. Monsanto Chemicals (Australia) Ltd., Melbourne. Monsanto Chemicals of India Ltd., Bombay. Representatives in the world's principal cities.

Plan these points -

1100mmmm

and improve your Closures !

Get expertadvice, most manufacturers can supply it. Often a problem which seems difficult has arisen before and a sound answer already been worked out.



Buy from reputable sources—don't gamble with quality, which means security and reputation of your product.

that your present liner or wad is the most suitable, arrange for your supplier to test and recommend. In any case a check on your own selection costs nothing.

Unless you are certain



Selecting the right closure means improved packing speeds and lower overall costs.

UNITED GLASS BOTTLE MANUFACTURERS LTD 8 LEICESTER ST., W.C.2 · Tel : GERRARD 8611 (18 lines) Grams : UNGLABOMAN, LESQUARE, LONDON Sulphaguanidine

THE CHEMIST AND DRUGGIST SUPPLEMENT

maximal efficacy with **smaller** dosage

Succinylsulphathiazole

'Thalazole' provides an efficient method of controlling the infection in bacillary dysentery and other gastro-intestinal conditions of bacterial origin. It has the advantages over sulphaguanidine and succinylsulphathiazole of higher bacteriostatic activity in the bowel and is thus usually effective in smaller dosage.

SUPPLIES

TABLETS (0.50 Gm.)	. econ p	
TABLETS (0.50 GIII.)	s.	d.
Containers of 25	4	6
Containers of 100	17	6
Containers of 500	85	. 0

SUSPENSION

Bottles of Bottles of						
(each fluid phthalylsulph	drachm athiazole)	[3•6	c.c.]	contains	0•75	Gm.

We shall be glad to send detailed literature on request

THALAZOUE' Phthalylsulphathiazole



MAY & BAKER LTD

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distributors : PHARMACEUTICAL SPECIALITIES (MAY & BAKER) LTD · DAGENHAM



Another leading line!

BLACK

EYEBROW PENCILS

Entirely British Made



Attractive Display Cards of I doz. 4/- plus P. Tax

RETAIL PRICE 10d each.

DARK BROWN

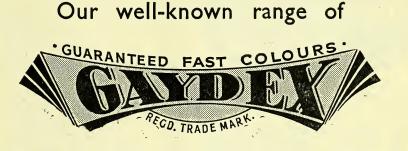
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★ REMEMBER TOO! The "Perfect " series of Nail White Pencils.

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JACQUARD, and also CHENILLE BORDERED

as well as our

FAMOUS BARBERS' TOWEL

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Have pleasure in announcing that they have acquired the business of :--

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PILL MAKING PLANT TABLET PRESSES MOULDS, MIXERS POWDER FOLDERS, Etc.

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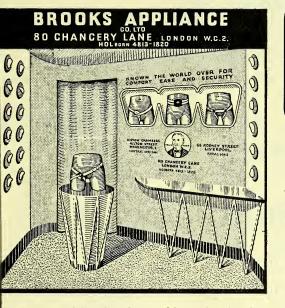
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The DRUGGIST DRUGGIST for RETAILER – WHOLESALER – MANUFACTURER SEPTEMBER 27, 1952 Published weekly at 28 Essex Street, Strand, London, W.C.2 Telephone: Central 6565 (10 lines). Telegrams: "Chemicus, Estrand, London," 19 copies 1/- each. Annual Subscription, which includes The Chemist and Druggist Diary and Year Book, 62		
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NEWS OF THE WEEK

Home-grown Linseed Purchases.—The nistry of Food will cease to purchase me-grown linseed after March 31, 1953, en its undertaking in respect of the 52 crop expires.

Chemical Workers' Conference.—The nemical Workers' Union at its conferce, London, September 27-28, is to reive a report from its secretary on a tional wages policy. The conference will usider demands for increases in wages.

Explanatory Leaflet on Levy. — The inistry of Health has prepared a printed affet explaining to old-age pensioners we they stand in relation to the shilling ry. Ten copies are being distributed to chemist contractor who can hand em to inquirers. Contractors may obtain rther copies from their Executive Coun-

Statutory Committee Inquiries. — The atutory Committee of the Pharmaceutil Society is meeting at 17 Bloomsbury Square, London, W.C.I, on October I, at 2.30 p.m. to inquire into complaints that: I. A corporate body and the registered superintendent had been concerned in the dispensing and supply by way of substitution of a preparation other than that prescribed. 2. A member of the Society had been concerned in the manufacture, distribution and sale of a preparation for infants containing tincture of opium.

Standard Antibiotic Cultures Shown.— Among the exhibits on view at the Chemical Research Laboratory of the Department of Scientific and Industrial Research, Teddington, Middlesex, on "open days" (September 23-26), were samples of standard cultures for antibiotic-producing organisms (including Streptomyces aureofaciens, S. griseus, Penicillium notatum and P. chrysogemum). The use of a continuous culture of Desulphovibrio desulphuricans for the reduction of sulphates to hydrogen sulphide (for sulphur production) was illustrated. In the same section 1

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were displays showing how bacteria were classified, maintained and characterised. In the organic department among "some pyridine derivatives of current interest" a sample of isoniazid was shown. The use of cyclohexylamine in the prevention of steel corrosion was also illustrated.

Society of Cosmetic Chemists.—The Council of the Society of Cosmetic Chemists of Great Britain is making a strong effort during the current year to increase the standing of the Society, and has made arrangements to hold scientific meetings in the Conference Room of the British Colour Council, 13 Portman Square, London, W.1, on November 12, December 5, February 6 and March 3, when the subjects dealt with will be in turn hair, detergents, patents and dyes. Proposed new rules will be considered at a meeting at St. Ermin's, Caxton Street, London, S.W.1, on October 23.

Shop Welfare Proposals. — Addressing the annual conference of the Institute of Shop Acts Administration at Bridlington on September 23, Sir David Maxwell Fyfe (Home Secretary) said that the Government's proposals for legislation Government's on health, welfare, and safety in non-industrial establishments followed in general the recommendations of the Gowers Committee. He hoped shortly to send to the Institute and other organisations con-cerned proposals for legislation prepared on the authority of the Secretary of State for Scotland and himself, in consultation with their colleagues. When the Bill had been passed, a period would have to be allowed before its provisions came into force, to give employers and local authorities time to prepare to meet their new obligations. The establishments to which the proposals would relate included shops and offices.

Tax Rebate Under Coupon Scheme.-The Customs and Excise authorities have issued a notice stating that certain goods subject to purchase tax at high rates are capable of being sold to visitors holding United States or Canadian passports at prices that virtually involve giving the goods away in anticipation of recovery of the tax. An article retailing at, say, £10 (including \pounds_4 tax), may be reduced (a) to £5 to a customer resident in this country or (b) to £1 to a person entitled to use the coupon scheme in expectation of receiving the full tax of £4 from the Revenue. It has therefore been decided that, on goods sold to coupon holders at

"sale" prices, the allowance that may be claimed will in future be the amount of purchase tax the article can be shown to have borne or an amount equal to the net price actually charged on the coupon holder, whichever is the less. Following the substitution of blue coupons from May 1, brown ones will cease to be valid on November 1. Blue coupons will cease to be valid six months from the date of issue stamped thereon.

LOCAL NEWS

Pricing Bureau for Hastings?—Hastings Executive Council have written to the local Member of Parliament requesting him to receive a deputation from them on the subject of opening a pricing bureau in Hastings.

Personnel Management Course.—A twoyear course of study of two evenings per week, leading to the diploma in personnel management studies commenced at Woolwich Polytechnic on September 22. Details available from Mr. J. F. S. Halliwell, A.C.I.S., Secretary, Woolwich Polytechnic, Thomas Street, Woolwich, London, S.E.18.

Grimsby Display Prizewinners.—First and second prizes in the "Things to Use" section of a window dressing competition organised as part of a shopping week in Grimsby recently were won by chemists: Parker & Spyvee, Ltd., 70 Freeman Street, and Gordon Lock (Grimsby), Ltd., Chantry Lane.

Nottingham University Prize Winners.—The following pharmacy students at Nottingham University were awarded prizes recently: Sandoz pharmaceutics prize: Raymond J. Grout and Philip C Schimmer. Nottingham Branch of the Pharmaceutical Society prizes: pharmacognosy, David Marshall; pharmaceutics Kenneth J. Steele; Evans pharmaceutica prize. Kenneth Hart.

Leeds Factory Raided. — Thieves entered the office of Lax & Shaw, Ltd (glass container manufacturers), South Accommodation Road, Leeds, at lunch time on September 19, struck in the mouth Mr. J. W. Lax (head clerk), whe was alone in his office, and escaped with money intended for wages. The telepho nist gave the alarm, and later Mr. Lay was taken to hospital. The following day three youths were charged with robbery with violence in connection with the raid

Refresher Course at Reading.—Under the title "Some Recent Trends in Phar nacology," Reading Technical College, in onjunction with the local Branch of the 'harmaceutical Society, has organised a efresher course (lectures and demonstraions) on the first Tuesday of each month, October 1952 to March 1953, starting at .45 p.m. each evening. The course is upervised by Mr. F. J. Dyer. Ph.D., Ph.C., nd the practical work has been arranged y Mr. E. Burton, Ph.C. (chief pharmaist, Royal Berkshire Hospital).

London Microscopy Exhibition. — An whibition under the title "The Microcope in Industry and Research" was taged in London, September 15-19, by W. Watson & Co. Ltd., London, W.C.1. The exhibitors supplied the apparatus, the naterial examined being supplied by various industrial concerns, including May & Baker, Ltd. (stained trypanosomes and neumococci), and Boots Pure Drug Co., Ltd. (eel worms in vinegar and pathological pig's liver). Demonstrations of the ussembly of microscope lenses were made luring the exhibition.

Sales Conference and Social. — The innual representatives' conference of the Crookes Laboratories, Ltd., was held in London from September 1 to 5. The week ncluded a social and dance at Wembley own hall, at which nearly 1,000 employees and guests attended. During the evening a gold watch was presented to Mr. R. T. M. Haines (head of the analytical department) on the completion of wenty-five years' service with the company. The conference concluded with a linner with Mr. R. G. Gibbs (one of the representatives) in the chair. In the picture below Mr. Gibbs is shown wearing a garland which was provided, as on previbus occasions, by the company's staff in Bombay.

SPORT

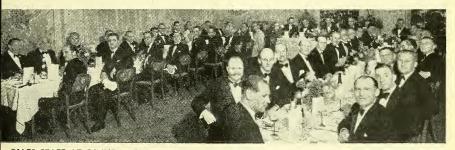
Golf.—EDINBURGH CHEMISTS' GOLF CLUB, recently, Duncan, Flockhart tankard won by R. F. Muir 79-6-73. A. H. Cox prize won by J. B. McCaig 77-scratch-77. Club prizes won by J. E. Budge, 83-5-78; A. Nicolson, 111-18-93; A. N. Fleming, 102-20-82; and W. J. McRitchie, 106-24-82. Best scratch score, J. B. McCaig, 77.

IRISH NEWS

Pharmacy Fire.—The premises at 28 Main Street, Tipperary, of Patrick O'Dwyer & Co., Ltd., were destroyed by fire on September 16. The two-year-old son of Mr. and Mrs. P. O'Dwyer (Patrick, jun.), was trapped in his nursery and burned to death, but a maid and another child were rescued. Mr. and Mrs. O'Dwyer were absent from home at the time.

No Change in Council Membership.— No additional nominations for membership of the Council of the Pharmaceutical Society of Ireland to those of the seven outgoing members were received up to the closing date (September 22), and the following will therefore be declared re-elected at the forthcoming annual meeting of the Society: Messrs. H. P. Corrigan (treasurer), J. Gleeson, F. J. Robinson, C. J. Cremen, P. A. Brady, T.D., T. B. O'Sullivan, and J. A. O'Rourke.

Imports into the Republic. — From January to June the Irish Republic imported chemicals, chemical products, drugs, perfumery, dyes and colours to the value of $\pounds 2,878,403$ ($\pounds 2,207,054$ for the same period in 1951). That included $\pounds 29,244$ for "ointments and salves"; $\pounds 83,802$ for antibiotics; $\pounds 500,565$ for "medicated or aseptic wadding, bandages," etc.; $\pounds 27,732$ for essential vegetable oils; and $\pounds 17,546$ for perfumery, cosmetics, dentifrices, etc.



SALES STAFF AT DINNER.—Representatives of the Crookes Laboratories, Ltd., at dinner that concluded their annual conference (see above). In the chair is Mr. R. G. Gibbs, flanked by Captain R. C. Kelly, O.B.E. (chairman) and Mr. W. J. Wilson (a director).

APPEAL AGAINST RATING VALUATION

The question of the value to a chemist's shop of having a doctor's consulting room in close proximity was argued at a sit-ting of the County of Ayr Valuation Appeal Court in Ayr, Scotland, on September 10. Before the court was an appeal by Mr. Stuart Wood and Dr. Stanley Scott, proprietor and lessee respectively of a consulting room at 8 Main Street, Prestwick, against the valuation of £60. Premises were let to Dr. Scott at an annual rent of £20. The county assessor submitted that he was entitled to set the question of the lease aside if he could prove there was interest between the parties, or if the rent was grossly inadequate. The figure of £20 was a remarkably low rental, and a factor that should be taken into account was the rental the chemist could get. He (the chemist) might even be prepared to accept a lower rental from Dr. Scott to have a doctor's surgery in close proximity to the shop than get a higher rental from someone else. The figure of £60 was a fair estimate of the annual letting value of the premises, and he was entitled under the Valuation Act to put such a figure on the roll. Though it was used as a consulting room, that was immaterial, for the premises had the characteristics of a shop, and they were situated in a shopping area, having a shopfront. How, he asked, could the court distinguish between these two purposes to which the premises could be put? If the doctor vacated the premises and a shopkeeper came in, was it the opinion of the court that the valuation should jump because the new lease was carrying on a different type of business? Though he was under no obligation to do so, the proprietor had recently made alterations, putting on a very good shopfront, and adding 176 sq. ft. to a most valuable part of the pre-mises. An agent for Mr. Wood submitted that a doctor's consulting room fulfilled a different function from an ordinary shop, and the letting value should not therefore be compared with that of similar premises used as shops in the vicinity. He did not think that the figure of £60 which the assessor wished to put on the premises was a fair assessment. It was not correct to value the premises as if they were shop premises. He did not think it was unfair to consider how the premises were fitted out in determining how they should be assessed. Cross-examining the assessor on his evidence that the proxi-

mity of the surgery to the proprietor's chemist shop was an advantage, the agent asked if he had any reason to believe that benefit would accrue. The reply was: "Naturally, I suppose so." Later he said he did not realise that there was no obligation to anyone coming dut of a surgery to patronise a particular chemist. Can you confirm that there is a chemist shop on the other side of Prestwick Main Street very near to the surgery?" "Yes. There are more chemist shops in Prestwick per head of population than in any other burgh I know." The court unanimously decided to continue con-sideration of the case.

LANCS ANALYST'S REPORT

THE report of the Lancashire county analyst for 1951, recently published, shows that during the year only one sample out of thirty of boric acid ointment required comment: it corresponded to the British Pharmacopœia, 1932, formula. Out of twenty-five samples of camphorated oil two from one vendor were found to be deficient in camphor. A formal sample then taken was found to have a deficiency of 24.2 per cent. of the minimum require-ments of the B.P. The wholesalers were fined £5 plus costs. Of sixteen samples of compound syrup of figs one was of British Pharmaceutical Codex formula, the other being to the manufacturers' own formulas. One contained 0.08 per cent. of phenolphthalein, no indication of which was given on the label. The packers stated that the sample must have been of old manufacture. Only one sample out of fifteen of Parrish's food was wrong; it had a slight excess of ferrous phosphate. During the year nine samples of seidlitz powder, B.P., and one of extra-strong seidlitz powder, B.P., were examined, the extra strong and two other samples proving wrong (the two were purchased from the same shop and showed signs of damp storage). The extra-strong sample showed a deficiency in the total weight of sodium bicarbonate and Rochelle salt mixture, though each salt was in the correct proportion. Fourteen samples of tincture of iodine were examined, of which two had slight deficiencies and one contained iodine and potassium iodide 0.34 per cent. in excess of the B.P. 1932 requirements. The excess was stated to be due to loss of solvent.

TOPICAL REFLECTIONS

Professional Conduct

Though I discussed the Pharmaceutical Society's Draft Revised Statement on Maters of Professional Conduct so recently, t would seem discourteous to pass by without comment the useful discussion on t at the recent Branch Representatives' meeting (pp. 362-67). The very able statement by Mr. F. W. Adams of the Council's views contains one remark with which fully agree: "The essence of it [i.e., the proposed code] was the essence of any professional standard—that the individual was not the best judge." If every pharmacist does, without regard to his colleagues, what he thinks expedient, there will be anarchy. Nothing in the reported discussion, however, has changed my belief that the document is too elaborate. Ethical pronouncements from a public body should be concerned with principles, not with their daily application. Experienced members of the Society do not need twentynine specific reminders of desirable procedure, and newcomers are likely to be bewildered by some of them. If we put ourselves in the position of a member of the public going into a pharmacy and asking advice about a medicine or appliance, what do we expect from a pharmacist? Surely (as when visiting a medical practitioner or a dentist) professional competence. If the Council of the Society, not content with exhortation to professional competence, lays down meticulous rules for carrying on business, it will be heading for an unhealthy atmosphere in British pharmacy. Little will then be left to personal initiative, with the possible result that many qualified people will not care to use what initiative they have. Your suggestion of an appeal to the whole membership of the Society is wise.

Report on Assistance

Another helpful discussion at the Conference (pp. 408-10) disclosed divergent views on the Council's intention to proceed with the recognition of persons who, though not pharmacists, help in certain elements of the operations of dispensing. The suggestion of danger put forward by a few speakers is understandable, the underlying idea being, no doubt, that as pharmacy has been at a disadvantage in one encounter with the unqualified, it may be similarly placed again. But circumstances alter cases. Every effort should be

made, when any Pharmacy Bill comes before Parliament, to obtain the repeal of Section 4(b) of the Poisons and Pharmacy Act, 1908. The majority of those who took part in the discussion at Nottingham were evidently in favour, as possibly most members of the Society are, of the Council's attitude. The choice of a title for the new type of helpers is not easy. "Assistants" is a term Open to objection in this context because it subjects, to those who have had long experience in pharmacy, a class of people who are in a ding to proceed to examination for a degree of a diploma. After reading pp. 408-10, I am inclined to favour "pharmacy technician," taking the first word from the Council's proposal and the second from Mr. T. D. Whittet's.

Symposium Sessions

You have raised an important point in commenting on the Symposium Session of the recent British Pharmaceutical Conference (p. 400). There is, as you point out, a risk of these sessions becoming mere extensions of the Science Sessions. Obviously that was not the intention when the Symposia were started. They descend (if not lineally) from the old Practice Sec-tion, which faded out between the two world wars. We have not far back to look for their inauguration. The annual report of the Conference Executive in 1946 stated that they were intended "to provide an opportunity for the review and discussion of some current scientific subject of pharmaceutical importance," ' and that they were to be "in addition to, and not an alternative for, the Science Ses-sions." At that year's Conference the subject was penicillin, a natural choice. It was followed in 1947 by ointment bases; in 1948 by preservatives; in 1949 by storage; in 1950 and 1951 by formulation. On such occasions the audiences are primarily interested, as a rule, in what experts have to say. But it would be a mistake to limit too rigidly the time available to "back-benchers" to make their contributions, however modest, to the discussions. And the choice of subject should be widened rather than narrowed. It may happen that "current" scientific subjects of the kind defined by the Executive are not available in a given year. In that event, the scope of the session might be extended. Xrayser.

LEGAL REPORTS

Transactions in Uncustomed Goods.— Fines totalling £265 were recently imposed by Cleobury Mortimer magistrates on Frederick Morrison, a professional photographer, 6 Lower Street, Cleobury Mortimer, who pleaded guilty to dealing in uncustomed goods (a German camera), and to harbouring uncustomed goods (three other cameras) with intent to avoid payment of dutier thereon.

Seafront transaction in Narcotics. -It was rated at Southend-on-Sea Justices' in a conversation on Southend seafront, offered to supply a woman with morphine and cocaine at £150 per ounce. Green, who lives in Pall Mall, Leigh-on-Sea, pleaded guilty to being in unauthorised possession of 0.08 gr. morphine and 0.2 gr. cocaine and offering to supply them to Myra Browne. He was fined £50 on each charge. In an alleged statement, Green said he obtained the drugs from a man who worked at the Ford Motor Works at Dagenham. He named two men who, he said, were involved but the police said they were satisfied the men knew nothing of the transations. Mr. Shorter, prosecuting, said, " In the opinion of the police, this man is not the prime mover in the matter." It was stated that the drugs in-volved were samples given to Browne. Green admitted they were his, and that Browne wanted the drugs for an old man of seventy-two, who was smoking hasheesh but did not find it strong enough. By obtaining the drugs, it was alleged, Browne thought she might be remembered in his will.

A Chiropodist and her Licence. — A "very competent" chiropodist who learnt her chiropody from a correspondence course successfully appealed at Woolwich magistrates' court on September 16 against a refusal by the London County Council to grant her a licence. The magistrate ordered the L.C.C. to grant a licence without conditions to Miss Joan Melville Theresa Jewry, Plumstead High Street, and to pay her £5 5s. costs. For Miss Jewry it was stated that, after working as a nurse for seven years, she decided to become a chiropodist. She took a correspondence course and received her diploma. The correspondence college and Woolwich borough council had both told her that a licence to practise was not necessary. She practised for five years

without interference until an inspector noticed that she was not registered. Miss Jewry, he said, had twice applied to the L.C.C. for a licence, but had been refused because she had not passed an examination by a recognised body. "Generally speaking, it is not necessary to take an examination to practise except in the L.C.C.'s area." Miss Jewry now proposed to take the examination as soon as she could. Two local doctors gave evidence of having sent patients to Miss Jewry and said that they found her work satisfac-Miss Jewry, appearing personally, tory. said that for six months she had been in charge, as a civilian, of a chiropody section at West Malling Royal Air Force station. She had 375 active patients and 500 altogether. A thousand patients had been through her hands without complaints. Allowing the appeal, the magistrate said: "There is not the slightest evidence from anybody that they have suffered any ill-effects.'

NEW COMPANIES

R. G. TREMLETT, LTD. (P.C.).—Capital £10,000. To carry on the business of chemists, etc. Richard G. Tremlett, M.P.S. and Molly D. Tremlett, directors. R.O.: 2A Fratton Road, Portsmouth.

F. & R. BLOOM (BALHAM), LTD. (P.C.). —Capital £100. To acquire the business of Alexon Drug Stores carried on at 79 High Road, Balham, London, S.W.12. (Mrs.) F. Bloom and Ronald Bloom, directors.

L. J. MEYLER & Co., LTD. (P.C.).— Capital £5,000. To acquire the business of a chemist, carried on at 47 Charles Street, Milford Haven. Llewellyn J. Meyler, M.P.S., and Mary J. Meyler, M.P.S., directors. R.O.: 49 Charles Street, Milford Haven.

J. LLOYD JONES & CO., LTD. (P.C.).— Capital $\pounds_{1,000}$. To carry on the business of wholesale and retail chemists and druggists, etc. Jane E. Williams, William D. Williams, and Evan L. Evans, M.P.S., directors. R.O.: The Pharmacy, Church Street, Blaenau Festiniog.

H. HADFIELD & SON (BOLLINGTON), LTD. (P.C.).—Capital £3,000. To carry on the business of manufacturing chemists and drysalters, etc. Leslie B. Hadfield and Nellie Hadfield, directors. R.O.: Lower House Mill, Bollington, Macclesfield, Ches.

BIRTHS

CAMPBELL.—Recently, to the wife of Robert Victor Campbell, M.P.S.N.I., 23 Brunswick Road, Bangor, co. Down, Northern Ireland, a son.

MACAULEY.—Recently, to the wife of Robert Gerald Macauley, M.P.S.N.I., Hayesbank, Portrush, co. Antrim, Northern Ireland, a daughter.

TODD. — At Lennox Castle maternity hospital, Glasgow, on September 18, to Isabelle, wife of Andrew Todd, Ph.C., Ambleside, Willow Avenue, Lenzie, Glasgow, a son.

MARRIAGE

KIERNAN—ELLIS.—At St. Anthony's Church, Clontarf, Dublin, recently, Dr. Patrick Kiernan, Upper Drumcondra Road, Dublin, to Teresa Frances Ellis, M.P.S.I., I Shaun Terrace, Ballybough, Dublin.

DEATHS

ALLISON.—Suddenly, at 25 Gogo Street, Largs, Ayrs, Mr. James Allison, M.P.S. A former pharmacy superintendent of Paisley Co-operative Manufacturing Society, Paisley, he opened in 1921 the first drug department of the then Provident Co-operative Society in Wellmeadow, Paisley. He retired in 1949 for health reasons. Mr. Allison qualified as a chemist and druggist in 1918.

BRECHIN. — In hospital in Edinburgh, suddenly, on September 14, Mr. Thomas Stewart Brechin, M.P.S., 6 South Learmonth Avenue, Edinburgh. Mr. Brechin qualified in 1909 and was in business at 51 Boswell Parkway, Edinburgh, 5.

GREGORY.—At his home at Middletonon-Sea, Sussex, on September 15, Sir Richard Gregory, F.R.S. (a past-president of the British Association and editor for many years of "Nature"), aged eightyeight. Sir Richard, who was knighted in 1919, and made a baronet in 1931, was born the son of a shoemaker in Bristol, and for a time worked in a boot factory.

JONES.—On September 16, Mr. Edward Garfield Jones, M.P.S., aged seventy. Mr. Jones had been in business in Hornsey, London, N.8, for many years. He was a past-Master of the Freemasons' lodge with which he was associated. LEVENS.—At his home, 146 St. Albans Road, St. Anne's-on-Sea, Lancs, on August 28, Mr. Lionel Levens, M.B.E., M.P.S. Mr. Levens, who qualified in 1922, was a director of Cheethams (Chemists), Ltd., St. Anne's-on-Sea.

KERR.—In Belfast, on September 16, Rev. Alphonsus Kerr, M.A., M.P.S.I., aged 64. Mr. Kerr qualified as a pharma-

ceutical chemist with the Pharmaceutical Society of Ireland in 1910 and subsequently entered the priesthood. His apprenticeship was served with Davidson & Hardy. Ltd., M o u n tpottinger, Belfast. He was a brother of Mr. James Kerr (a past - registrar of the Irish Society). Mr. Kerr prac-



tised as a pharmacist for several years in Dublin and Cork. He joined the Maynooth Mission to China on its formation, and was ordained at Maynooth in 1918. As a Missioner he served in the United States and in the Han Yang Vicariate in China until 1934. From 1934 to 1936 he was Chaplain to the British Forces in Shanghai. He was then invalided home, when he joined the Secular Clergy in the Diocese of Down and Connor. Recently he served as curate in Castlewellan and Ballymartin, co. Down, and at the time of his death was attached to the Church of the Holy Rosary, Belfast.

RITCHIE. — On September 17, Mr. Joseph Ritchie, M.P.S.I., M.P.S.N.I., 25 Cardigan Drive, Belfast. Mr. Ritchie was a past-president of the Ulster Chemists' Bowling Club and was well known throughout the pharmaceutical profession in Ulster. He qualified with the Pharmaceutical Society of Ireland in 1905 and for some time was a compounder to the Belfast Board of Guardians. He opened his own pharmacy on the Crumlin Road, Belfast, in 1919. As a bowler he was also a past-president of the Northern Ireland Private Greens League. Mr. Ritchie is survived by his widow, two sons (Drs. J. Ritchie and S. R. Ritchie) and a daughter. At the funeral the Ulster Chemists' Association and the bowling club were represented by Mr. J. Caldwell.

PHARMACEUTICAL SOCIETY OF NORTHERN IRELAND

A MEETING of the Council of the Pharmaceutical Society of Northern Ireland was held at 73 University Street, Belfast, on September 19, the president (Mr. H. W. Gamble) in the chair. Also present were: Messrs. W. H. Boyd (vice-president), H. P. Crossin (treasurer), H. J. Cousley, H. H. Cowzer, W. P. Ewart, James Irwin, John McGregor, F. R. Moore, H. F. Moore, Professor E. B. C. Mayrs, and Mr. P. R. W. Shinner. The secretary (Mr. William Gorman) was in attendance. An apology for absence was received from Mr. S. E. Campbell.

THE PRESIDENT referred to the death of Mr. Charles Abernethy (a member of the Council and a past president) (C. \mathscr{G} D., August 16, p. 218), and members stood in silence as a mark of respect.

THE SECRETARY referred to correspondence with the proprietors of THE CHEMIST AND DRUGGIST arising out of the Council's decision to charge members 25. 6d. a year for the supply of the journal. He said an offer has been made to provide the paper to the Society's members provided that the total number ordered was not less than 800. For between 500 and 800 copies and for less than 500 the charges would be proportionately increased. MR. GORMAN said it was felt that the introduction of the charge would not result in a reduction of more than 10 per cent, in the number receiving the paper, representing chiefly cases of duplication in supply. The Council decided that members who have not paid the 2s. 6d. charge for the paper shall not receive copies after October 1.

Doctor-Chemist Relationship

A letter was received from the Northern Ireland Branch of the British Medical Association in reply to a communication from the Council on the subject of the relationship between chemists and doctors. The Association said they were prepared to enter into an agreement similar to that existing between the B.M.A. and the Pharmaceutical Society of Great Britain. Details of the agreement would be sent to all general practitioners in Northern Ireland. The Council decided to enter into the agreement as proposed.

THE SECRETARY pointed out that one of the matters raised by the Council in discussions with the Ministry of Home Affairs on the subject of amendments to the law was the deletion of the exemption given to medical practitioners and licentiates of the Apothecaries' Hall under Section 15 of the Medicines, Pharmacy and Poisons Act, 1945, dealing with the carrying on of business. It had been suggested that the Council should raise this matter with the Northern Ireland Committee of the B.M.A. and he thought that it might be mentioned in the reply on the subject of doctor-pharmacist relationship. As the B.M.A. had agreed that doctors should not have a financial interest in pharmacies he thought there should be no objection to the amendment to which effect had been given in Great Britain.

A letter was read from a member of the Society asking if it was ethical conduct for a pharmacist who had undertaken to act as a locum to fail to appear at the last moment. MR. Boyd said that the practice was reaching serious proportions and might well be discussed between the Ulster Chemists' Association and its Associates' Section. Such conduct was not what the Society expected of its licentiates. MR. SHINNER suggested that the Statutory Committee should be asked for its observations on the subject.

Conduct Considered Unethical

THE PRESIDENT replied that it would be necessary for the Council to cite a case for decision, as the Statutory Committee could not deal with hypothetical cases. He also referred to the fact that some persons who passed at the June examina-tions were taking positions as locums during the summer but not paying their registration fees until the retention fee became due for the next year in September. Pharmacists in such cases would bear the responsibility for leaving their premises in charge of unqualified persons. It was accepted that locums were entitled to take a permanent position if one arose but there was no doubt that there had been abuses. The Council recorded its opinion that the conduct referred to was unethical and decided to issue a warning that serious notice would be taken of any cases reported in future.

In his report on the June 1952 examination, MR. H. STOUT, Ph.C., F.R.S., said that in the Final Qualifying examination the standard of answers in theoretical pharmaceutics was good and in the practical quite good. A fair number of candidates proved to be capable dispensers but a few showed a weakness in calculations and this resulted in some failures. In theoretical pharmacognosy the work on the whole was well done and a few of the candidates scored very good marks. Some of the candidates who failed in the practical would require considerable preparation before again presenting themselves for examination. There was a considerable improvement in forensic pharmacy. Dr. J. T. SHEPHERD described the general standard in physiology as "very satisfactory."

Need for All-round Knowledge

PROFESSOR H. BRINDLE reported that forty-seven candidates attempted the examination and twenty-four passed. and commented that there was still some evidence that candidates worked hard at topics that were expected to be asked about instead of endeavouring to gain a good all-round knowledge. Nine candidates (rather less than 20 per cent.) failed in the practical work but only two of them gained pass marks in theory. Good marks in the written examination were nearly always accompanied by a good performance in the practical. The general standard was much better than that in Part I, though there were very few good papers.

On the Part I chemistry Professor Brindle said seventy-three candidates sat and twenty-six obtained pass marks on the written paper. Nearly all who passed in the written portion also passed in the practical, but there were a large number who gained reasonably good marks in the practical who failed, sometimes badly, in the theoretical work. Students should realise that a scrappy knowledge of a few chemical facts would not secure a pass in the examination. There was abundant evidence that many candidates attempted the examination with a very inadequate knowledge. About 30 per cent. who were unsuccessful in the written examination failed to gain half the minimum pass marks.

DR. C. S. WATT said eighty-eight candidates sat for physics and of these fortynine passed. Of seventeen required to take physics, sixteen passed.

take physics, sixteen passed. MRS. G. M. D. GOTTO, examiner in zoology, reported that out of seventy who sat thirty-seven were successful. In theory the standard proved fairly satisfactory but in the practical section was not so high. MR. A. F. G. FENTON said the theoretical paper in botany was satisfactorily answered by the majority but the practical was poorly attempted by many of the candidates.

The reports of the Education, Finance and House Committees were adopted.

It was agreed to hold the Society's annual meeting on October 6, at 7.45 p.m. Messrs. Cowzer and McGregor were appointed to act as scrutineers in the event of a ballot on October 6.

It was agreed to send a letter of appreciation for the arrangements made by the Nottingham Conference Local Committee. The treasurer's report for the year ended August 31, which was adopted, showed income for the year at $\pounds_{4,682}$ and expenditure at $\pounds_{4,653}$, leaving a balance of \pounds_{28} .

An advertisement on behalf of an Eire chemist inserted in a Northern Ireland newspaper offering cortisone tablets on prescription, aureomycin and penicillin preparations without prescriptions was the subject of a discussion. It was agreed to send a copy of the advertisement to the Ministry of Home Affairs.

BUSINESS CHANGES

THE office of the Wholesale Photo Finishers' Association is now at 84A North End Road, London, W.14.

S. & S. SERVICES, LTD., removed to 72 Victoria Street, London, S.W.1 (telephone : Tate Gallery 9351) on September 22.

MR. F. F. FAIRTHORNE, JUN. (a director of Drug Houses of Australia Export, Ltd., London), is returning to Australia at the beginning of October to take up an appointment with the parent company there.

THE BRITISH ALUMINIUM Co., LTD., London, S.W.I, have opened a branch office at 20 Brunswick Place, Southampton (telephone: Southampton 76780). Mr. W. H. Marston has been appointed area representative.

THE Directorate of Fertiliser Supplies, Tunbridge Wells, is being closed down on September 30. From October 1 matters concerning the production and distribution of fertilisers in the United Kingdom will be dealt with at the Ministry of Materials, Branch 2A Horse Guards Avenue, Whitehall, London, S.W.1.

Appointments

MR. E. S. MAURER, F.C.S., has joined A. G. Hersom, Canbury Park Road, Kingston-upon-Thames, as chief chemist.

TRADE

Profit Rate Increased.—Kay Brothers, Ltd., Stockport, Ches, are now allowing retailers $33\frac{1}{3}$ per cent. instead of 25 per cent. on Dirty Paws hand cleanser.

Increased Output in New Factory. — Hughes Brushes, Ltd., Slough, Bucks, are now established in their new factory at



Bath Road, Slough (see illustration) and the change has already resulted in a greatly increased output of their Luxury, Jewel, Charm, Satin-glo and Toddler brushes and Mini-kit travel set. The company's Debonair military brush for men and boys is now available in pure bristle as well as Nylon, with imitation ivory, ebony and tortoiseshell backs.

Quantity in Container.—May & Baker, Ltd., Dagenham, Essex, point out that the multi-dose container of Brevidil M (C. & D., September 13, p. 359) holds 300 mgm. and not as stated.

Christmas Showroom. — T. Gilbert Jackson, Ltd., Sheffield, 1, are holding their annual display of Christmas perfumery at the Grand Hotel, Sheffield, on October 7, 8 and 9.

Replacement Offer.—Until November 1, British Chemotheutic Products, Ltd., P.O. Box 242, Bradford, Yorks, offer to replace free any old stock of Optabs eye lotion tablets with a new issue in new packing of twenty tablets. The makers state that the tablets now keep perfectly.

Vest Pocket Calculator.—For foreignexchange conversion, direct multiplication, division, proportion or percentages and similar purposes W. Montague Worman, Alliance Buildings, 4 Mosley Street, Newcastle-on-Tyne, I, issue a vest pocket calculator in wallet.

Luxury Creams. — Westbrook Lanolin Co., Bradford, Yorks, have introduced a new handy-sized tube of luxury lanolin hand cream (a soothing non-greasy lanolin-based cream that leaves a matt surface); and a doubly homogenised superfine emollient lanolin cream in tube recommended for rough and chapped hands. It can be left on overnight.

NOTES

Production Under Licence.—The mutual Security Agency Mission to the United Kingdom announces that American manufacturers who offer licensing proposals for foreign manufacture include the Chemit Co., Brooklyn, New York (consulting services to chemical manufacturers), and Fine Pak Products Co., New York (paper products for toilet use).

Drug and Chemical List.—C. F. Gerhardt, Ltd., Fenchurch House, 5 Fenchurch Street, London, E.C.3, produce each month a price list of botanical drugs and fine chemicals. The list includes a bulletin giving the company's views on the present market trends in Gt. Britain and in the United States. A copy of the list will be sent on request to any manufacturer or wholesaler not already on their mailing list. Messrs, Gerhardt are an associated company of S. B. Penick & Co., New York.

Winter Bonus.—The Angier Chemical Co., Ltd., Ruislip, Middlesex, announce a special bonus offer (an extra discount of $12\frac{1}{2}$ per cent.) to all chemists ordering parcels value £5 or over before December 31. The selection can be made up from no less than three of their products: Angier's emulsion (standard and large sizes); Supavite capsules (standard and family packs); Angier's halibut-liver oil capsules; and Angier's junior aspirin.

Disinfectant Spraying Outfit.—Thornton & Ross, Ltd., Huddersfield, are now marketing in a spraying outfit box a bottle of Zoflora perfumed disinfectant and a container-sprayer, as illustrated.



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NEW PRODUCTS AND PACKS

Two Additional Packs.—Calmic, Ltd., Crewe Hall, Crewe, made available on September 1 two additional packs of elixir Cerevon.

Hexachlorophene Cream and Brushless Shave.—Kathleen Court (England), Ltd., The Laboratories, 19 Thames Street, Hampton, Middlesex, have introduced Lanolive cream, containing chlorophyll, lanolin, olive oil and hexachlorophene; and Lanolive brushless shave (supplied in large tube) containing the same ingredients as the cream.

Chilblain Cream.—Evans Medical Supplies, Ltd., Speke, Liverpool, 19, have introduced Chilban, a new chilblain cream formulated in the company's pharmaceutical research and development unit. Chilban may be used on broken and unbroken chilblains and is non-staining', non-greasy and antiseptic. It is packed in tubes and cartons in display outers of 1 doz. Show material is to be made available shortly.

Codeine with Soluble Aspirin.—Reckitt & Colman, Ltd., Hull, are marketing, under the name Codis tablets, a soluble aspirin with codeine phosphate and phenacetin. The tablet disintegrates rapidly when placed in water and a solution of calcium aspirin and codeine phosphate is formed, with phenacetin in fine suspension. Codis is being issued in hospital pack of 400 tablets and prescription box of 300 (gold foils of six tablets each), both tax-free, and in bottle of twenty and carton of twenty tablets.

Combined Antibiotic Preparations.-As it is recognised that in certain mixed infections a combination of streptomycin with penicillin greatly increases the scope of treatment, Glaxo Laboratories, Ltd., Greenford, Middlesex, are introducing on September 29 two injectable preparations -Estomycin and Seclomycin-containing the two antibiotics. Estomycin is a combination of Estopen, penicillin ester with a selective affinity for the lungs, and streptomycin sulphate, and is designed to give a wider range of antibacterial activity in the treatment of mixed respiratory infections, pulmonary tuberculosis complicated by secondary infections, and mixed infections of the urinary tract. It is being issued in single-dose vials in two strengths: 500,000 units Estopen and 1 gm. base streptomycin sulphate; and "infant dose "

vial of 100,000 units Estopen with 0.2 gm. base streptomycin sulphate. Seclomycin consists of sodium and procaine salts of penicillin and streptomycin sulphate. It is being issued in single-dose vials, each containing 100,000 units crystalline sodium penicillin G, 300,000 units procaine penicillin G, and 0.5 gm. base streptomycin sulphate.

NO ELECTIONS IN NORTHERN IRELAND

THERE is to be no contested election to the Council of the Pharmaceutical Society of Northern Ireland in 1952. When nominations closed on September 22 only four names had been received for the four vacancies, and those candidates will be

declared elected at the annual meeting on October 6. Serving their third term of three years will be the present president (Mr. H. W. Gamble), Messrs, W. H. Boyd and P. R. W. Shinner, all of Belfast. The fourth seat (previously occupied by the late Mr. Charles Abernethy, Belfast) goes to a newcomer, Mr. C.



Mr. C. A. Quinn

A. Quinn, 479 Falls Road, Belfast, who was president of the Ulster Chemists' Association in 1951. The eight retiring members of the Executive Committee of the Ulster Chemists' Association have also been re-nominated without opposition and will be declared elected at the annual meeting for another term of three years. The retiring members are Miss L. M. Forrest and Messrs. J. C. Acheson, H. S. Anderson, W. H. Boyd, J. Caldwell, W. S. Hall, M. C. Mooney and C. A. Quinn. Half the membership of the Local Pharmaceutical Committee having retired by rotation, they also have been re-elected for a further two years without contest. They are Messrs. H. W. Gamble, R. Gibson, O.B.E., J. McGregor and S. McLoughlin, Belfast; S. E. Campbell, Londonderry city; H. G. Campbell, co. Antrim; W. P. Ewart, co. Armagh; S. H. Forrest, co. Down; I. W. Parker, Fermanagh; A. Templeton, co. Londonderry; and T. G. Rutledge, co. Tyrone.

N.P.U. AREA MEETING AT CAMBRIDGE

REPRESENTATIVES of the National Pharmaceutical Union Branches in the counties of Beds, Bucks, Cambs, Essex, Herts, Hunts, Norfolk, Oxfords and Suffolk met at Cambridge on September 21 in an area conference on the pattern of that held in Exeter eleven months ago. As there, the meeting was preceded by a religious service for pharmacists, held this year at the Church of St. Mary the Great, Cambridge, and by a luncheon.

The meeting began at 2.30 p.m. with a speech of welcome by the chairman of the Cambridgeshire and Huntingdonshire Branch (MR. HENRY OSBORNE).

After the adoption of standing orders, MR. D. W. HUDSON (N.P.U. chairman), said, in a short opening address, that the deliberations would be of the utmost value to the branches concerned, to the Executive, and to the membership as a whole. The greater part of the original arrange-ments under the National Health Service Act, 1946, had required little change. Major matters had been considered by the N.P.U. at conferences called both to give the Executive the knowledge that it still had the confidence of members, and to make members share the responsibility for the decisions. Despite conferences and branch meetings, however, the members of the Union had rarely come into contact with members of the Executive or the officers. Hence the area meetings.

N.H.S. Matters Under Review

In a statement on current National Health Service matters THE SECRETARY (Mr. H. Noble) recalled that on April 1, 1952, contractors had become free to reopen negotiations on terms of service and remuneration, and a claim had been put in. The documented case in support of the claim was now complete and would be submitted to the Ministry in the near future. Difficulty had been experienced in securing from contractors all the information on dispensing costs which the professional advisers to the Central N.H.S. Committee considered to be necessary, but the actuarial adviser was now satisfied that the information secured was drawn from a representative cross-section of contractors. the question of containers, in-On formation from 5,500 contractors and involving 34 million prescriptions proved that the $1\frac{1}{4}d$. allowance was uneconomic.

In June of this year, a claim had also been made for a change of remuneration to meet the extra work involved in collecting the levy. Facts so far collected showed that the number of prescriptions had fallen in June by 8.5 per cent., in July by 5.6 per cent., and in August by 6.65 per cent. Over the three months, contractors were, on average, 10 per cent, down on forms, 6-7 per cent, down on prescriptions, and the prescription-to-form ratio was 1.69 to 1.71 against 1.57 to 1.59 previously. All the negotiations with the Ministry being on a statistical basis, it was a little early to pursue the claim.

Resolutions from Branches

The first resolution, moved by MR. E. B. BUNTING, Westcliff-on-Sea, demanded pressure on the Ministry to speed up prescription pricing in full by providing adequate staffs and better rates of pay for pricing staffs, and by introducing up-todate methods. On the finance committee of the local Executive Council he had seen pathetic inquiries from chemists for additional sums on account to settle with wholesalers. There were also complaints of prescriptions disallowed after eight months.

MR. NOBLE declared that the N.P.U. thought the wages of pricers should be higher, and so did the Ministry, but Executive Council staffs of other grades were obstructing any increases. The grievance of the disallowed prescriptions was one of the results of arrears of pricing. The Central N.H.S. Committee was being invited to consider speeding-up proposals and he would later that afternoon be asking for members' views on the subject. There was reason to hope for a third pricing office at Newcastle. The resolution was carried.

The next two resolutions, taken together, called for an adequate container allowance. They were unanimously agreed.

A motion calling for payment for the extra work involved by reason of the levy was put by MR. BUNTING, who said the time wasted in explanations to customers put dispensing behind, and in turn other work, resulting in overtime when the shop closed. MR. H. W. S. WYNTER, Luton, opposed. He was against the suggestion that "every scrap of extra work" should be paid for. The resolution was lost.

MR. M. G. N. CROWE, Watford, put a motion demanding continual publicity on the necessity (a) to pay the levy when presenting the prescription, and (b) to return containers. The motion was carried.

There was unanimous support for a re-

solution, moved by MR. H. H. I. STARLING, Ipswich, deprecating prescriptions with multiple doses or for more than one patient as being dangerous to patients and unsatisfactory for pharmacists,

unsatisfactory for pharmacists. MESSRS. G. C. MUIR, Watford, C. C. GREENSMITH, Buntingford, and F. G. FRENCH, Waltham Abbey, all put strongly the claim of rural chemists to receive full rota payments, but MR. NOBLE pointed out the "blunt truth" that the payment was for overheads not compensated for by adequate dispensing. The motion was nevertheless carried.

A resolution declaring the counting of forms per 100 prescriptions to be unnecessary was lost. So was a resolution put by MR. B. WRIGHT, Peterborough, calling for steps to ensure that prescribers carried out their obligations in prescribing Schedule 4 drugs. MR. J. Ross, West Mersea, declared that the resolution could make not the slightest difference, and THE CHAIRMAN said that appropriate committees were actively engaged on the problem.

When the meeting was asked to give the Executive a lead on whether it should consider any proposals from the Ministry for catching up pricing, Mr. D. MOULANG, Bedford, said "Accept the gamble."

After a caveat by MR. J. F. MCNEAL, Little Chalfont, that the proposals should not be allowed to become a precedent, the meeting declared itself overwhelmingly in favour of having the Ministry's proposals studied by the Central N H S. Committee

studied by the Central N.H.S. Committee, On N.P.U. affairs, MR. S. J. STEARN (treasurer) said that all the N.P.U. organisations were in a healthy state. A resolution asking that manufacturers and wholesalers should resume the practice of listing and giving reasons for omissions from invoices was carried, as was a motion demanding that they should render their accounts before the tenth of the month, but a motion seeking supply by the N.P.U. of standard sets of showcards at nominal charges for packed drugs was lost.

A statement on C.F. matters by MR. R. H. KEMP was taken out of turn by consent of the meeting. Mr. Kemp said that many pharmacists were fully absorbed in N.H.S. matters, but there was a danger of overlooking that counter business was still pivotal. He urged members to renew and develop support for C.F., and gave details of show material that was going out in connection with the C.F. fortnight, October 20 to November 1.

The remainder of the time was given

considering the implications of the to Pharmaceutical Council's revised draft Statement upon Matters of Professional MR. H. B. COULSON, Cam-Conduct. bridge, giving his personal views, said that, while the draft represented an honest attempt by the Council to bring the existing statement up to date, it was a wordy document, not couched in legal language, and it left scope for reading into it matters not intended by its framers. The one sanction the Statutory Committee had was the removal of a name from the register, yet the statement dealt with some matters that could not involve the removal of a name. He gave examples. Nothing, he said, should be included that did not confer a marked advantage on the public or on pharmacy. MR. D. W. HUDSON, who declared that the Branch Representatives of the Pharmaceutical Society had at Nottingham endorsed the policy of the ma-jority of the Council, apologised for the short time available for discussing it.

The meeting closed with expressions of thanks by MR. H. HOLMES to the organisers and by MAJOR E. SAVILLE PECK to the chairman, who was described as "a star in the pharmaceutical firmament."

Ladies' Excursion

On Sunday afternoon the ladies enjoyed an all-too-brief visit to a few of the colleges of Cambridge. If the wealth of architectural and historical information available seemed rather much to digest in so short a time, it needed little mental effort to appreciate the sunlit peace of the lovely old cobbled court of Queen's College, or the wide lawns and wonderful chapel of King's. Indeed, the delicate fan tracery of the chapel roof and the magnificent stained glass windows alone would have repaid a visit to Cambridge. At the Senate House the visitors were assured the public sessions of the Senate are conducted with an impressive show of decorum, although the private meetings are held with an equally remarkable but more human degree of acrimony. The next point of interest was through the Great Gateway to the Court of Trinity College, so appropriately built by Henry VIII, since it is reputedly the largest Court of its kind in the country. From here there was time for little more than a glimpse of the dining hall at St. John's, where the highly efficient-looking hot plates attracted as much admiration as the undoubtedly beautiful oriel window.

CONGRESS ON INTERNAL MEDICINE

At the second International Congress of Internal Medicine organised by the International Society of Internal Medicine, and held in London, September 15-18, a session was devoted to "Antibiotics in Man."

The discussion was opened by SIR ALEXANDER FLEMING, London, who said "There are yet only few useful antibiotics, though many have been described: the others are too toxic or for some other reason are ineffective, but they are new compounds which may give the chemists clues to hitherto unknown antibacterial linkages in the molecule." He mentioned the rôle of the pharmaceutical manufacturer in the many-sided task of making antibiotics available for the sick, and pointed out that the discovery of the later antibiotics was almost entirely the work of the laboratories of industrial concerns. Continuing, he said "Jawetz has divided the antibiotics into two groups: Group I: Penicillin, streptomycin, bacitracin; and Group II: Chloromycetin, aureomycin, terramycin. He states that mixtures of Groups I and I are possibly synergisticnever antagonistic; Groups II and II are never synergistic but may be additive; and Groups I and II are often antagonistic if the organism is sensitive to the Group I member; are often synergistic if the organism is insensitive to the Group I member.

The indiscriminate combination of two or more antibiotics may give better results but equally one drug may antagonise the other so that the treatment is less effective than the use of a single drug." On nomenclature he thought it would be a pity to drop the term antibiotic. "Even at the sacrifice of a little precision we might well continue our present practice of calling a substance an antibiotic if it was originally produced by a living organism."

Distribution in the Body

DR. A. KEKWICK, London, said that after absorption penicillin and chloramphenicol appear to be distributed through more extracellular fluid space in body than streptomycin, aureomycin and terramycin, as they are found in low concentrations in certain cells. They do not diffuse through the total body water. Thereafter penetration occurs into various organs. Concentrations differ with the various organs and with each antibiotic. Of most concern is penetration through the blood brain barrier. Penicillin hardly penetrates

at all, even when the meninges are inflamed except when high and prolonged doses are given. Terramycin behaves similarly in that almost none can be found in the cerebrospinal fluid. Streptomycin gives concentrations varying between 1/5 and 1/10 those obtained in the plasma in a few hours, aureomycin 1/2-1/5 after a period of several days' delay, chloramphenicol 1/3 to 3/4 very rapidly.

DR. C. JIMENEZ-DIAZ, Madrid, said that antibiotics undoubtedly produce reactions as yet little known on the metabolism and respiration of tissues and organs; on general nutrition and growth; on repair of tissue injuries, and on endocrine func-tions (elimination of 17-ketosteroids, etc.). In experimental pernicious anæmia, aureomycin has been found to have a prophylactic effect. This fact, together with the similarity of the nutritive properties of B₁₂ and aureomycin, and the latter's action on the excessive growth of destructive flora, have indicated the possibility of treating Biermer's anæmia with aureomycin. It is known that the post-irradiation syndrome is largely due to infection by resistant germs from the intestine, and recent studies have combined to prove that aureomycin retards or inhibits the death of irradiated dogs and rats.

Other Subjects

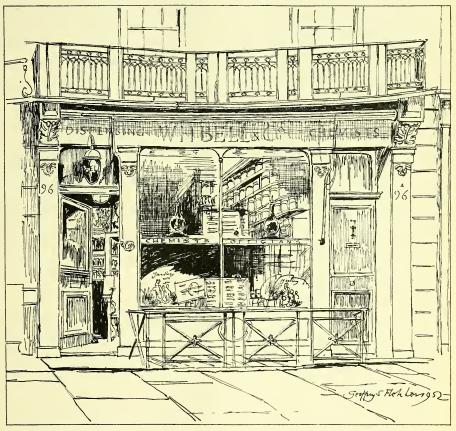
Dealing with the sprue syndrome, DR. CHESTER M. JONES, Boston, U.S.A., said that he had found, in every instance, a striking improvement in the clinical condition of patients treated with corticosteroids. This improvement became evident after a period of several days and was characterised by the expected increase in appetite and sense of well-being and by a definite modification toward normal of the gross character of the stools. When adequate dosages of ACTH or cortisone were administered, faccal fat was reduced appreciably at the end of a week to ten days of therapy.

In a discussion on recent advances in poliomyelitis and related conditions, to which a session was devoted, DR. JOHN R. PAUL, Yale, U.S.A., said that the fact that there are at least three strains of poliomyelitis virus makes the task of active immunisation triply difficult. Furthermore, it seems unlikely that effective vaccines will be discovered by investigators working on mice and monkeys alone. The real experiments will have to be made on man.

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Under consideration also is the use of concentrated immune serum (gamma globulin) to induce passive immunity, during an epidemic, in order to tide exposed individuals over a period of heavy exposure. Possibly during the transient period of such artificially produced protection, the injected individuals could happily be exposed and conceivably develop so-called "passive-active immunity." Experimental observations on these aspects are in progress in the United States.

PHARMACIES OF BRITAIN-4



A REGENTS PARK PHARMACY

Despite some doubt as to the date the business of W. H. Bell & Co., Albany Street, London, N.W.1, was established, it must have been more or less contemporaneous with the remainder of the street, which formed a shopping centre to the rich residents of Regents Park—perhaps the 1820-30 period. At all events, it has a delightful frontage, with delicate iron balconies showing a hint of the Greek taste then in vogue. The shop has a fine selection of old drug jars, and prescription books—over a century old—are still treasured by the present proprietors (Bell, Wilson, Ltd.) for their "copperplate hand" and impeccable Latin. In the entrance to the pharmacy is a charming glass panel of lettering dating from the mid-19th century.

LANOLIN IN COSMETICS By E. W. Clark, B.Sc., A.R.I.C., and G. F. Kitchen

THE functions of lanolin in cosmetics can be classified into three broad groups, as follows:—

As Primary Emollient

Many creams, such as dry-skin, skinconditioning or lubricating creams and skin "foods" can contain lanolin as the main active ingredient in proportions up to 50 per cent., since their prime function is to impart softness and suppleness to the skin. But the higher the lanolin content of a cream the greater its tendency to saturate the skin and leave an excess of lanolin, with resultant stickiness. The effect can be reduced by skilful blending of the fats with less sticky substances such as white oil or isopropyl myristate and, of course, by keeping the water content as high as possible. Where the emulsion is of the water-in-oil type, a high lanolin content may render an auxiliary emulsifying agent unnecessary, since lanolin is itself a powerful water-in-oil emulsifier. Creams with lower lanolin contents may require the addition of auxiliaries such as wool-wax alcohols or cholesterol to yield good emulsions. Often the incorporation of a small amount of an oil-in-water emulsifier will stabilise a water-in-oil emulsion, and adjustment of the fats so that they have thixotropic properties is also helpful to stability.

The main advantages of water-in-oil creams are that they are bland, usually require no preservative against mould, and tend to melt or soften on the skin, thus rendering application easier. Their main disadvantage is that they are more difficult to stabilise against high temperatures. In forming the emulsion the best procedure is to add the aqueous phase gradually to the oil phase, with vigorous and continuous agitation, both phases being adjusted to a temperature as near as possible to the melting-point of the mixed fats, or perhaps slightly lower. Adding too much water at a time, or not sufficiently stirring, may cause breakdown of the emulsion. After the preliminary mixing has been effected, processing through a homogeniser or colloid mill is usually essential for maximum stability.

Oil-in-water type creams are generally easier to prepare, using emulsifying agents such as soaps of sodium, potassium, ammonia, triethanolamine, or synthetics such as sulphated products or polyethylene oxide derivatives. The use of stabilising colloids such as alginates or cellulose ethers may be beneficial in some formulas. In oil-inwater emulsions a preservative against mould is usually necessary, particularly in the presence of substantial quantities of esters such as glyceryl monostearate or isopropyl myristate. Although lanolin itself does not support the growth of mould, account must be taken of all the ingredients before a preservative is decided upon. Testing by inoculation and incubation before marketing is a further safeguard.

The advantages of oil-in-water emulsions are that they tend to be less greasy in "feel" and appearance, have an initial cooling action, and usually tend to be more stable at high temperatures. They are normally prepared by adding the oil phase to the aqueous phase at a temperature above the melting-point of the mixed fats, and sufficiently high to ensure complete saponification of any fatty acids and present. Stirring should alkalis be thorough during mixing, but care should be taken not to beat air into the emulsion. There is not the same tendency for too rapid mixing to break the emulsion as there is with water-in-oil emulsions, and homogenisation can sometimes be omitted, though it is nowadays usually carried out to ensure stability.

As Anti-astringent

Many types of cosmetics (for example, cleansing creams, shampoos, permanent waving creams, soaps, nail lacquers and lipsticks) may contain ingredients that tend to have a drying or defatting action on the skin, hair or nails. In such products a proportion of lanolin may counter the drying action, which might otherwise be harmful. Even vanishing creams can leave the skin feeling rather dry, owing to the presence of soaps and hard stearic acid, and to such products lanolin is a most useful additive in order to prevent harshening of the skin. With vanishing creams used as foundation creams, or in true foundation creams, lanolin, apart from its emolient action, enhances the powder-holding properties of the cream. It has even been incorporated in small amounts into face powder itself to improve the " cling.'

Compared with the products already dealt with under "primary emollients,"

those associated with anti-astringent functions generally contain substantially smaller proportions of lanolin (an average figure is 4 to 5 per cent.), stickiness in these products being undesirable. The emulsions may again be either water-inoil or oil-in-water, the latter preponderat-ing. Procedures for manufacture follow generally the lines given for emollient creams, but formulas are often more complex, and special procedures may have to be developed. Questions of stability and mould growth should always be fully considered.

As Emulsifying Agent

As lanolin is a powerful water-in-oil emulsifier it is widely used in absorption bases. An absorption base can be described as a carefully compounded mixture of oils and fats in which relatively large quantities of water can be dispersed Such compounds are useful for emulsifying solutions of water-soluble substances, which in the emulsified form are more readily applied to, and absorbed by, the skin. Absorption bases are sometimes used to replace pure lanolin in a cream to give a modified consistency or lubricating proper-Numerous formulas for absorption ties. bases have been published. They usually comprise a blend of lanolin and petroleum jelly, to which auxiliary agents such as wool-wax alcohols or cholesterol are added. The manufacture is generally simple, a matter of melting the various ingredients together at as low a temperature as possible and allowing the mixture to cool. To make emulsions from the bases, the normal procedure for making water-in-oil emulsions may be followed.

General Properties of Lanolin

Apart from the uses just enumerated, lanolin can be used for its waterproofing

Ash on ignition-0.03 Volatiles (1 hr. at 105° C. per cent. 0.10 per cent. Free fatty acids-0.22 Iodine value (Wijs)-19.5. per Iodine value (Hanus)-22.0 cent. Unsaponifiables - 49.50 Reichert Meissl number per cent. 9.1328. Free cholesterol - 1.00 per Butyric number-2.528. cent. Hehner number-91. Polenske number-0.728 Combined cholesterol - 15.00 per cent. Saponification value-98. Water solubles-nil. Bromine thermal test-3.7° Flash point (open)-380° F Melting point-37° C. Free alkali-nil. Free mineral acid-nil. Chlorides-trace. Specific rotation (at 35° C. Glycerin-nil. $(\alpha)D + 6.7.$ Ultra - violet fluorescence Ammonia compounds-nil. Oxidisable impurities (peryellowish. manganate test)-nil. Liebermann-Burchard

qualities on the skin (as in baby creams), as a palliative against sunburn, etc., as an auxiliary fixative in perfumes, and as a base for anti-dermatitis or barrier creams (for which purpose it is today widely used). Dermatologically, lanolin is innocuous, instances of allergy being so rare as to be negligible.

Lanolin is compatible with practically all other oils, fats and waxes, and is stable to dilute mineral acids and mild alkalis at normal temperatures. Although it does oxidise, the process is slow, and not attended by the creation of unpleasant odours. The reaction is accompanied by a gradual rise in free-fatty-acid content. Over the normal life of cosmetics it may be said that lanolin gives no trouble from oxidation. Heat accelerates the process, however. Heated strongly (i.e., to over 190° F.) for long periods, lanolin darkens, and the free-fatty-acid content rises. Melting should therefore always be carried out carefully and at the lowest temperature possible. It is an advantage to melt the lanolin with any oils present in a formula, in order to lower the melting point of the mix. For white or palecoloured creams a superfine grade of B.P. lanolin is recommended, particularly if the formula calls for large quantities. For tinted creams or creams low in lanolin, a standard grade of good quality B.P. lanolin is usually acceptable.

Chemical and Physical Data

tes

Chemically, lanolin is a complex mixture of esters with a small content of free alcohols. In a good grade the free fatty acids should be below 0.5 per cent. There are no glycerides amongst the esters, the alcohols being more complex and including a considerable proportion of sterols. A typical analysis of a good "superfine" lanolin is as follows:-

.)—	deep green colour.
	Specific gravity at 15.5° C
	0.955.
р,	Specific gravity at 50° C
r—	0.911.
	Refractive index at 40° C.— 1.4800.
	Refractive index at 50° C.—
	I.4740.
	Viscosity (Redwood) at 190°
С.	F208 secs.
7.	Viscosity (Redwood) at 170°
	F.—303 secs.
.)—	Viscosity (Redwood) at 140°
	F780 secs.
e	Colour (Lovibond units:
	1 in. cell; 50° C.)-5.5 yel-
st	low; 0.5 red.

CHRISTMAS WINDOW DISPLAY HINTS

T OO much bright red in a chemist's Christmas window is apt to overpower the mainly small gift goods he is showing. Attractiveness may be gained in other ways. Small displays on plywood discs placed upon cardboard tubes and stands may be "spotlighted" using tubes of corrugated cardboard that fit around the lighting points, throwing beams about

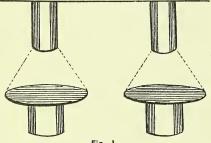
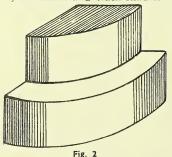
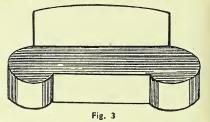


Fig. 1

18 in. above the display (Fig. 1). The lower circular stands can be supported with tins covered with corrugated cardboard. The lower stands should be about 12 in, high and 18 in, in diameter. The advantage of the method is that no display space is wasted as there are no obstructions. A circle of light is thrown on to the shop window floor. If the small items are placed on the discs in curved rows the arrangement can be most pleas-ing to the eye. A "regal" setting is obtained with Savko flock, a fine pile fabric with the beauty of velvet and in fast colours. It is supplied in 6-yd. rolls 20 in. wide, in scarlet, nigger, royal blue, white, dark green, deep blue, grass green, yellow, cinnamon and black shades.



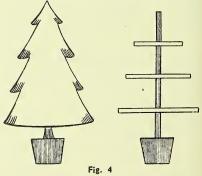
In making special seasonal displays one difficulty is to bring the centre of the dis-



play up to a convenient level. A suitable centre-piece can be made of hardboard as in Fig. 2 or Fig. 3. It has the advantage of being light to handle and easily stowed away when not in use. A professional finish is given by fixing round the edges a strip of coloured fluted corrugated display cardboard. A simple backing can be made with the same cardboard.

Another useful Savko material is a light metallic diagonal mesh in silver, pale blue, pale green, gold or aluminium.

A dark background can be given a Christmas touch without detracting from the main show by suspending some of the silver balls as used on Christmas trees. Not too much silver should be left showing, as many people glance first at it and then to the goods displayed.



A Christmas tree on which to hang gift lines can be made with hardboard strengthened with struts of 1-in, wood at the back, preferably in a series as shown in sketch. Good use can then be made of small dresser hooks. To prevent them from looking unsightly they may be wrapped with a little cotton wool. Quite a professional tree can be made up for less than 10s. Silver edging to the tree can be made with aluminium paint,

HOW TO SELL PERFUME

THOUGH there is every sign that British women are becoming more and more perfume-conscious, perfume sales remain only a small proportion of a chemist's turnover. They can, however, with even a minimum of attention, be very remunerative. In fact, the technique of selling perfume is worthy of a little study.

A point of first importance is that counter displays alone do not sell perfumery. However exquisite the bottle and package, the commodity itself is just an amber-coloured liquid. For visual appeal must be substituted an idea that will hold the customer's attention. First sell the idea, and the product will sell itself.

Selling the Idea

Every woman loves fragrance. Even the most un-cosmetic-minded likes sweet-smelling bath salts and dusting powders. But it needs a skilled salesman or salesgirl to make many women realise just how much they like a pleasant scent, or how easily it can be theirs for the buying.

One way of bringing perfume to the notice of customers is to spray it around the perfumery counter so that they become aware of the pleasantness of the atmosphere as they approach. The girl behind the perfumery counter should herself always wear a perfume. The value of " tester " stands should also be given due recognition. They should remain at the front of the counter so that while the customer is waiting for her change she can sample any that take her fancy. She should never be made to feel that because she has tested a perfume she must buy one. Let her go away if she is undecided: the perfume will still be with her. She will miss it when it wears off, and may come back again next day and buy some. Another point is to let a customer help herself casually, so that the buying of a bottle of perfume seems just as usual and essential as the buying of a bottle of aspirins.

Once a customer shows an interest in the perfumes on one's counter, she should be helped to distinguish between the heavy perfumes and the lighter ones, and advised in a friendly way that it is wise to smell the light ones first so that they do not spoil her nose for the others. A gentle hint should be dropped that she cannot adequately "register" more than five perfumes at one testing session, because the nose loses its sensitivity. If she does not know how to test properly, she should be advised that the only sure way is to try it on her own skin-to put a little on the back of her hand from the dropper and to leave it there for a few moments so that the alcohol can evaporate. She will then be able to smell the true fragrance as it will be on her own skin-for each skin tends to alter a perfume. While she is allowing for the evaporation, the conversation can be turned to bring in that fact so that she realises how individual a fragrance becomes to a woman. She should certainly never buy a perfume because she likes the smell of it on someone else. And the salesman should never hurry her over testing perfumes and deciding which she likes. Someone else may be served meanwhile, and a return made to her when she has made up her mind.

Making the Sale

When she has obviously made her choice, the various prices it is sold in should be detailed, showing two or three sizes around the price she mentions. A slightly prettier bottle or pack may make her buy a size larger after all. She will find it hard to part with the bottle once it is actually in her hand.

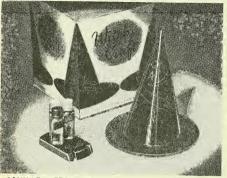
When she settles on a bottle, and it is being wrapped, let the talk turn on the many ways she can wear the perfume to make the most of it. Let her be told to wear it on her pulse spots-at her temples, behind her ears, on her throat, in the crook of her elbows, at her wrists-and a last spot on her handkerchief. Matching products, too, should be mentioned, and that it is a real economy to buy a matching Cologne or toilet water, and talcum or bath salts, as they complement the fragrance of the perfume and so make it go further. How to use those products should be explained—a body-rub with Cologne or toilet water after a bath; talcum powder on hot, sticky hands, dusting powder (coarser in texture than talcum) to make clothes slip on easily after the bath, and so on.

Selling Perfume to Men

Solling perfume to men presents quite a different problem. There is no need to bother telling a man about the uses of perfume. He should simply be made to enjoy the business of choosing it.

More Items for the Christmas Trade

(See also THE CHEMIST AND DRUGGIST, September 5, pp. 315-17).



SAVILLE PERFUMERY, LTD .: Witch hat novelty containing one phial each of June, Mischief and Seventh Heaven perfumes,



J. GROSSMITH & SON, LTD .: Six White Gardenia bath cubes in slide pack; Old Cottage bath cubes and lavender water in travel pack.



COTY (ENGLAND), LTD .: Meteor coffret with satin-covered tray holding Meteor toilet water and bath dusting powder.

PERSONALITY BEAUTY PRODUCTS, LTD.: Four wrapped tablets of Personality turtle oil soap in box.





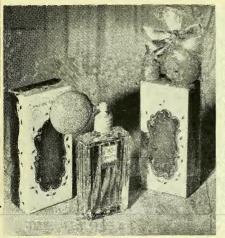
GALA Christmas card with solid Colugnes. Below: Coty wallet (lipstick and perfume).





SAVILLE PEL of Saville so Also availabl





COTY (ENGLAND), LTD.: Toilet water and spray available in Chypre de Coty, Paris, l'Aimant and Muguet des Bois.



RIMMEL (DISTRIBUTORS), LTD.: Perfume bows containing one or two French perfumes in cut-out bows with tinsel cord.

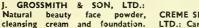
D. & W. GIBB5, LTD.: Californian Poppy Christmas bouquet casket of perfume and bath cubes.



, LTD. : Transparent containers holding tablet ottle of Mischief or Seventh Heaven perfumes. ne perfume.

ADVISORY BUREAU: Pinand Junior size homet outfits and refills.





CREME SIMON (DISTRIBUTORS), LTD.: Carnet de Bal perfume.



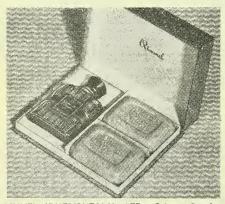




H. BRONNLEY & CO., LTD.: Items in the Hearts and Flowers series, which includes toilet water, bath essence, bath and toilet soaps, bath cubes, bath dusting and talcum powders.



TOKALON, LTD.: Powder-bowl filled with poudre Tokalon (all shades); three-cream coffret (rose skinfood, vanishing and cleansing creams); beauty box containing puff, powder and lipstick. At right, JOHNSON & JOHNSON (GREAT BRITAIN), LTD.: Baby gift box in pink and blue, containing Johnson's baby powder, lotion, cream,



RIMMEL (DISTRIBUTORS), LTD.: Cologne Royale and two violet catmeal soaps in coffret.

soap, baby hair brush, book on toilet baby's and weight RIMMEL card. (DISTRIBU-TORS), LTD.: " R " Three bottles, each different with French perfume, on cut - out greetings card.











PIFCO, LTD.: Minilite torch in two-tone plastic for handbag or pocket. H. BRONNLEY & CO., LTD.: Hearts and Flowers hand cream. PIFCO, LTD.: Pifco hairdryer in two-tone hinged-lid case.

PHOTOGRAPHIC NOTES

V.P. Snapshot Camera.—Jonathan Fallowfield, Ltd., 74 Newman Street, London, W.1, are accepting minimum orders for one doz. Corfield V.P. twin cameras (127 film).

Next Photokina Exhibition. — Another Photokina international photographic and cinema exhibition is to be held in Cologne in 1954. The organisers are Messe- und Ausstellungs G.m.b.H., Cologne, Germany.

Home Cine Titles. — A newly issued catalogue of Movie-paks gives a full list of 8-mm. and 16-mm. silent and sound films available from the film division of G.B. Equipments, Ltd., Aintree Road, Perivale, Middlesex, including musicals, westerns, sports and travel films, cartoons, and "headline editions" (condensed versions of complete films).

Synchronised-flash Box Camera.-With the Synchro-box camera, Agfa, Ltd., Deer Park Road, Wimbledon Factory Estate, London, S.W.19, extend the boundaries of winter photography for amateurs. The 120-size box camera has a meniscus lens with two stop apertures and snapshot and " time " shutter, two brilliant view-finders and built-in yellow filter. Detachably linked to the camera is an Agfa Synchroflash gun, with deep reflector giving "full directional lighting." The flash gun is available in a variant (model K) for use with any other camera. It has a built-in capacitor in conjunction with a 22.5-volt anode battery. Eight replacement flash bulbs are supplied with the gun in the makers' initial pack.

Tripod Bracing Attachment.-Tripods can so easily slip about or even collapse on a polished floor, with serious consequences to the camera, that the Ilford tripod-bracing attachment should have a ready sale. Its three sections grip the tripod legs firmly and hold them securely at a specified distance apart. Each section of the attachment has a slide, adjustable so that any size of tripod leg may be accommodated, and the bow-shaped ends of the section are rubber-covered to improve the grip. The three sections are held together by a wing-nut. The full distance of the ends of the sections is about I ft. 4 in. (Ilford, Ltd., Ilford, Essex.)

Packflat Lighting Set. — A new Ilford Packflat seems at first sight little different from the previous model. But it is lighter in weight and, apart from the actual reflector, should be quite as strong. The triangular base and universally adjustable reflector are of heavy gauge tinned wire. The reflector is now made of foil-covered pasteboard and, like its forerunner, collapses flat. It is held in place by two aluminium formers clamped together by the shade ring on the lampholder, which is supplied with 5 ft. 6 in, of twin-wirecore flex. In the base of the stand is a hook for allowing the Packflat to be hung from any convenient point.

September 27, 1952



No. 3788



Current Problems of Proprietors

VOL. CLVIII September 27, 1952

THE area meeting of the National Pharmaceutical Union held at Cambridge on September 21 (p. 428) reveals in some sort of priority the problems that are exercising proprietor pharmacists at the moment.

Easily first is the long-continued and still continuing delay in prescription pricing, bringing in its train other problems, such as disallowed prescriptions of months previously, and difficulty in paying wholesalers' accounts. So exasperated are contractors at this seemingly unresolvable accumulation that the members present at Cambridge voted overwhelmingly in favour of a study by the Central N.H.S. Committee of Departmental proposals aimed at speeding-up pricing and wiping off the arrears. What makes that decision so momentous is that Mr. Noble made it clear that, however close the suggested method would come to overall accuracy, it must involve internal variations wide enough to hit some contractors, perhaps, quite hard. "Accept the gamble" was nevertheless the view of the meeting.

Rural rotas and payment for them were another topic urgent among the many country chemists the area possesses. Contractors outside the towns have some justification for feeling that rota payments have not worked out entirely equitably as between themselves and their urban colleagues, but, as Mr. Noble was able to convince them, the subject is one which to try to improve may only worsen.

The several other topics that came up by way of motions from branches were of less obvious urgency. Some, in fact, had almost the appearance of having been put forward merely to fill up the agenda, and they had the decidedly unfortunate effect of taking up time that was sadly lacking when the agenda reached the proposed changes in the Pharmaceutical Society's code of ethics. For, 'while the doubts expressed (personally and not officially) by Mr. H. B. Coulson awakened some of his hearers to dangers they had not known lurked in the proposals, there was no time for any contribution from the floor, nor any to challenge the chairman's claim that the Branch Representatives' meeting at Nottingham had endorsed the Council's policy. As we pointed out a fortnight ago. the discussions at Nottingham, even had they been conclusive, ought not to be taken as clearance for the Council to go "full steam ahead." Consent hardly short of unanimity must first be won throughout the profession, and it might not be a bad thing to start with the N.P.U. Executive and Council of the Society,

The subject of registering assistants equally vital to proprietor pharmacists was on the agenda but had to be entirely shelved. All the more reason why it should be taken up in the branches in the coming session.

World Needs of Narcotic Drugs

A STATEMENT of the drug requirements during 1952 of countries that have placed narcotics under international control (after amendment) issued earlier in the year by the Drugs Supervisory Body under Article 5 of the 1931 Geneva Convention on April 15, 1952, is of special interest from the comparisons it gives of the world use of drugs derived from plant alkaloids with that of the newer synthetic narcotics.

It is also noteworthy that the Secretary-General of the United Nations, Mr. Trygve Lie, in his annual report dated September 1, refers to the danger of the circulation of synthetic drugs throughout the world out of the reach of international drug control. Mr. Lie contrasts the rapidity with which new drugs are being developed and marketed with the relatively long period needed to test their liability to produce addiction. At present it seems almost impossible to devise, in order to control materials for their manufacture, measures that are effective without being excessively expensive and burdensome. The points that emerge from the estimates are that :—

(i) The demand for morphine continues to increase, in accordance, like the demand for codeine, with extensions of medical services.

(ii) Conversion into codeine absorbs three-fourths of world production of morphine. Other derivatives of morphine and thebaine remain in relatively small and steady use, with diacetylmorphine continuing to show a decided decrease.

(iii) The spectacular rise in the world use of pethidine (doubled since 1947) is as an additional analgesic to, rather than as a substitute for, morphine.

(iv) Methadone (amidone) is in diminished demand owing to fall in United States consumption since 1949.

(v) Phenadoxone and methorphinan represent synthetic narcotics of recent appearance and with limited estimates.

(vi) The United Kingdom Dangerous Drugs List includes at least eight narcotics for which the world requirements are practically *nil*.

The danger from illicit traffic in synthetic narcotics appears remote, provided the provisions of the 1948 Protocol controls international commerce, as with pethidine and amidone.

Overseas Trade in August

UNITED KINGDOM exports in August totalled £180.7 millions of which the group containing chemicals, drugs, dyes and colours accounted for £10 millions. Comparison of the month's various totals with those for July is apt to be misleading, since there were two fewer working days in August; the daily rate for the month nevertheless itself showed a decline of 6 per cent. on exports from the July figure. Imports into the U.K. in August were £263.3 millions against £368.4 in August 1951. With re-exports reduced to £9 millions, against an average of £14 millions in the first seven months of 1952. the excess of imports (valued c.i.f.) over exports and re-exports (valued f.o.b.) was $\pounds73.7$ millions, against $\pounds69.3$ millions in July.

The detailed trade figures now show a further drop in the exports of nearly drugs and proprietary medicines. all Proprietary medicines were valued at £449,991 (against a monthly average of well over £500,000 in the first half-year) with drugs, medicines and medicinal preparations totalling £2,181,709. During the month Hong Kong came back into this market and was in fact the largest individual purchaser, taking proprietary medicines to a value of £14,047 and drugs and other medicinal preparations, etc., to a value of £138,665. At their lowest levels for many months were quinine, £11,526; antipaludics, £30,110; insulin, £19,106, and sulphonamides, £236,285, whilst exports of penicillin preparations put up for injection were, at £186,155, at the highest level since April (£242,766). Penicillin salts on the other hand, at £130,014, and other preparations of penicillin including lozenges and ointments, at £24,734, were below average for 1952. Shipments of antibiotics excluding penicillin (£115,634) were the lowest since the figures for that item have been recorded separately. Ointments and liniments, at £81,281, were only slightly lower than in July (£83,994). Aspirin shipments, at £101,680, set up a record for that commodity.

The value of toilets, perfumery, etc., exported, was £484,380, including cosmetics, £165,969, and dentifrices, £123,438. Perfumed spirits, valued at £57,434, and toilet soaps, at £152,660, were both lower than the average for the year.

On the import side there was a steady decline in values accountable partly by the restriction of licences and partly by the lower cost of materials from origin. Essential oils imported cost £187,306 (against £476,790 in August 1951) of which £34,964 (£43,424) was the value of re-exports. Drugs, medicines and medical preparations (excluding menthol) were, at £227,857, at the lowest monthly level this year. Imports of menthol (£11,156), though higher than in July (£7,272) were well below the average for 1952.

THE NEW MARTINDALE

The Extra Pharmacopœia (Martindale).—Twenty-third edition. Volume I. $7\frac{1}{2} \times 4\frac{1}{2}$. Pp. xxii + 1352. 55s. The Pharmaceutical Press, 17 Bloomsbury Square, London, W.C.1.

A NEW edition of the Extra Pharmacopœia after a lapse of more than ten years is an event to be welcomed by both medical practitioners and pharmacists. "Martindale" is the one publication with equally high utilitarian value to both prescriber and dispenser, and in which both meet on common ground. In the past it has bridged the gap between ostensibly obsolete medicines that persist in demand and new chemotherapeutic substances in evergrowing use.

The scope of the present edition is much increased by the outstanding developments in medical treatment (e.g., with analgesics, antibiotics, analeptics and antihistamines) that have occurred since the previous one. The section on antibiotics occupies almost one hundred pages, against one half-page devoted to penicillin in the 1941 edition. Among the antibiotics dealt with penicillin takes pride of place, and there is summarised in accessible form essential information on its presentation, administration and applications in general use and for specific diseases. The particulars given for chloramphenicol and streptomycin will equally enable the dispensing chemist to under-stand their uses and limitations. Hundreds of abstracts serve to apprise medical practitioners of the possibilities of untoward effects from the indiscriminate use of antibiotics, such as avitaminosis and allergic reactions.

The alphabetical arrangement of monographs (comprising groups of individual substances) is retained. Each group of substances is prefaced with a general statement on toxic effects, potencies, and therapeutic uses—evidence of a decided bias to the pharmacological in their classification. Thus "amidone and other analgesics" are dealt with under "pethidinæ hydrochloridum."

The new matter is interspersed between or within the material on groups of drugs well-established in clinical usage. That arrangement (described in the preface as "planned inconsistency") has decided advantages in collating new and old material —as with the placing of cationic detergents and sulphonated fatty alcohols under "sapones." Exigencies of space—and perhaps other reasons—have led to considerable condensation of information relating to official and proprietary preparations. Nevertheless, the Extra Pharmacopœia remains the chemist's *vade mecum* on the nomenclature, character and composition of familiar and unfamiliar medicaments. Approved and trade names for new drugs provide information indispensable in relation to official and ethical preparations.

The incorporation of Squire's "Companion" (last published in 1916) is symbolised by the greater prominence given to drugs and products from foreign pharmacopecias and formularies. Particulars from the United States Pharmacopecia, XIV, and from "New and Non-official Remedies," 1951, afford an insight into the advances that are being made with remedial agents not available in this country.

The special section on blood transfusion has been completely rewritten as a result of the discovery of the Rhesus factor, and in the short section on ligatures and sutures B.P.C. and American standards are compared.

The monograph on dicophane and other chemical insecticides provides in small compass a diversity of information not ordinarily available to the retail chemist.

Basis of Prescribing

A further useful aspect of the latest Martindale is its elimination of empirical statements on therapeutic actions whenever possible. The retained subject matter, providing a basis for everyday prescribing and dispensing, explains the discarding of outmoded drugs.

The therapeutic and pharmacological index has been considerably increased by the inclusion of entries under pharmaco-logical headings, as distinct from those under diseases. It would seem that the entries under diseases are in need of drastic pruning. For example, the list of drugs for constipation ranges from croton oil to taraxacum, and includes plant products that complicate rather than simplify the selection of an effective laxative. By contrast, a comprehensive general index provides an adequate guide to accumulated knowledge (ranging from Abasin to Zonol) which might otherwise remain hidden among that wealth of additional information which is the raison d'etre of the Extra Pharmacopœia.

MAKING LABORATORY GLASSWARE

PROCESSES involved in the manufacture of laboratory glassware are seen to advantage at the Smethwick factory of Chance Brothers, Ltd. The company's Hysil glass is made in large furnaces fired by producer gas made at the site. The raw materials of the glass are sand, soda, alumina, borax or boric acid, and traces of calcium, iron and titanium compounds, a proportion of "scrap" glass being always included in the furnace charge to initiate the melting.



A glassblower inspecting a freshly blown flask still connected to his pipe.

Glass manufacture is a continuous process; the raw material is automatically fed into the furnace at its charging end and the glassblowers take fluid glass from the other end at a temperature of over 1500°C. Periodically the glass is sampled and the refractive index and coefficient of thermal conductivity are determined. The two factors provide a check on the chemical composition of the material. If there is any deviation from the expected figures a calculation is made by the laboratory staff and an alteration made in the proportions of raw material fed to the furnaces.

Although, when cold, glass can be handled as a solid, it is in reality a "super-cooled liquid." When hot glass is cooled, its viscosity increases until the substance becomes rigid. The process is gradual, and there is no discontinuous change of state as with most substances. Advantage is taken of that property in the manufacture of glass articles. To make a simple container such as a flask or beaker, a glass-blower makes a "gathering" on the end of his blow pipe of red-hot glass from the furnace, protecting his eyes from the glare with a shield which he holds between his teeth and which he otherwise carries hung round his neck like an apron. He then blows the "blob" of glass into a bubble and elongates it by swinging the pipe in a wide arc. The hollow piece of red-hot glass, still attached to the pipe, is in-serted into a cold split mould, which is closed by a pedal operated by the glassblower. While the glass is within the mould the operator continues blowing while he rapidly rotates the pipe until a large bubble is formed outside the mould. After releasing the "blowing" from the mould it is inspected for defects and, if approved, detached from the pipe by breaking the bubble.



The ring of oxy-gas burners form the rim of the flask which is held in a rotating vacuum chuck.



After softening the rim of a beaker in the flame the operator shapes the lip by hand.

The next stage is to apply a rim to the flask or beaker. The vessel is held upsidedown by vacuum in a chuck and rotated while the part where the rim is required is heated by a ring of oxy-gas burners. When the glass is correctly softened a rim is formed by centrifugal force. Lips are put on to beakers by hand. The operator softens part of the edge in an oxy-gas flame and forms the lip by applying a steel instrument to the inside of the softened glass.

Craftmanship the only Measure

Glassblowing is done by rule of thumb. The worker relies entirely on his judgment for the amount of glass to use and for how long to blow. The turn of skill is well illustrated in the making of glass tubing of glass on his pipe and, after blowing and extending the material by swinging, dips the end of it into water. He then reheats it in the furnace and applies it to another blob of glass held on a rod by another worker. The surface cracking caused by the brief immersion in water enables the two to cling together. Still blowing into his pipe, the blower walks backwards for about fifty yards while his colleague remains stationary. The glass is thus drawn out into tubing. An experienced worker can produce a tubing with bore and wall thickness very close to speci-



Building up complicated apparatus; the operator is finishing the sealing on of a third neck to a bolthead flask.

fication, though no measurements are made in the process. He knows how much material to gather, how far and how fast to walk, and how hard to blow. The larger gauges of glass tubing are made automatically. Molten glass flows over a weir and drops like a circular "waterfall." It hardens into glass tubing in a continuous process.

More complicated pieces of apparatus such as distillation flasks with side arms, multiple necked flasks, etc., cannot be made in one operation. Side arms and extra necks are sealed on by a bench worker using an oxy-gas torch after the article is blown.

All glassware when initially produced is in a state of internal tension. The tensions are removed by annealing, which is done by heating to about 500°C. and cooling slowly. In practice the articles are placed on a slowly moving conveyor and so pass through the annealing furnace. Before entering the furnace a ceramic ink transfer of the maker's mark is placed on the surface of the article. In the furnace the film holding the transfer is burnt off and the design fused into the glass.

BRITISH PHARMACEUTICAL CONFERENCE, NOTTINGHAM, 1952 Science Sessions

(Continued from The Chemist and Druggist, September 13, p. 379).

Moisture and Bacteria—IV

WHEN powders containing the spores of B. subtilis are exposed to atmospheres of increasing humidity the following sequence of events has been found to occur: (a), below a certain moisture content the spores remain viable and heat resistant; (b), over a certain range of moisture uptake the spores lose their heat resistance while retaining their viability-on kaolin powder the heat resistance may subsequently be recovered; (c), at a still higher moisture content both heat resistance and viability are lost; (d), above a certain moisture content in the presence of nutrient materials the spores germinate and the organisms multiply. Conclusions of pharmaceutical interest are that: (a), Spores in a dry powder undergo no change over long periods, although they remain viable and heat resistant there is no germination or multiplication; (b), if the powders are not kept in a dry condition the first change is a loss by the spores of their resistance to heat. That is followed by death of many of the organisms. Thus, far from increasing, the degree of contamination of the powder decreased; (c), if exposed to conditions causing excessive moisture uptake, the spores in the powders germinate and the resultant organisms may rapidly multiply in the presence of nutrient materials.

The paper is by Kenneth Bullock and Alan Tallentire, from the department of pharmacy of the University of Manchester.

MR. ALAN TALLENTIRE read the paper. At the invitation of THE CHAIRMAN, DR. K. BULLOCK contributed some remarks. He was puzzled why the spores died off. Was it osmotic effect? Had the nutrient excretion products difficulty in diffusing to and from the organism? Were there antigrowth products in the powders? He could not explain why, with kaolin powder, the spores first lost heat resistance and then regained it. It was desired to repeat the experiments with organisms that were nonsporing.

DR. K. R. CAPPER, London, said that he had seen no paper that referred the fact that young spores were more resistant than old ones to the moisture content of the substrate. An anti-growth factor had been found in peptone for staphylococcus. Kaolin might contain small amounts of nutrient material. Growth and reproduction might therefore occur.

Pharmaceutically, they would be most important with anaerobic spores. The most troublesome cases were when dry powders had to be dissolved before injection. Some might provide nutrient solutions.

MR. R. MAXWELL SAVAGE, Barnet, said that in future papers the work might be applied to the sterilising of surgical dressings in autoclaves.

DR. F. WOKES asked about moisture content and MR. N. MARSH, Liverpool, about the relation between minimum water content for germination. How was the moisture shared between dry powder and spores?

DR. BULLOCK replied that moisture content—a very difficult question—had been avoided, and the paper referred only to moisture uptake.

MR. TALLENTIRE said he would like ideas on anaerobes.

The next paper was :---

Applications of Infra-red Heating

1. Preliminary Investigation .- The use of radiation as a method of heat transmission has the advantage that the heat is transmitted directly from the emitter to the substance to be heated, without the losses due to an intermediate stage. Publications referring specifically to pharmaceutical applications are surprisingly few, but are reviewed. The advantages of using a radiation with a longer peak wavelength $(3.2 \text{ to } 3.6\mu)$ than that emitted by infrared lamps are stated and a laboratory infra-red dryer is described. The method has been used successfully, with shorter drying times than those obtained by conventional methods, for fresh drugs, scale and granular preparations, wet precipitates, lozenges, lamellæ and tablet triturates; but the method was not found suitable at present for extracts and for soft pastille masses.

II. Drying of Granules.-The great importance of the drying process in the preparation of tablet granules is emphasised. The object was to prepare a standardised granule and to ascertain the effect on the drying rate, of the peak wavelength and of passing a current of air over the drying surface. It is suggested that the use of infra-red radiation does not harm the majority of substances commonly used in tablets. A modification of a laboratory infra-red dryer, to enable the sample to be weighed in situ, is described. It is concluded that it might be possible to use the high heating effect of a short wavelength (3.2μ) during the constant rate period, followed by a reduction in the intensity of the radiation to minimise the subsequent temperature rise.

Both parts of the paper, which is from the School of Pharmacy, Leiciester College of Technology, are by H. W. Fowler. who read it.

THE CHAIRMAN asked if Mr. Fowler had tried concentrating liquids by his method. Mr. R. L. STEPHENS, Brighton, said that probably 50 per cent. of heating in infra-red ovens was due to infra-red radiation from the walls and top. Many vacuum ovens were not designed with that in mind. Had Mr. Fowler used radicfrequency heating?

DR. W. MITCHELL, London, had used the infra-red moisture tester incorporating a continuous weighing device with good results. For control work such a machine had advantages. "Heat is the enemy of fine chemicals"; bulk drying was fatal; the best system was an infra-red conveyor.

MR. B. A. BULL, Nottingham, said that it seemed to him like using a steam hammer to crack nuts. MR. C. L. J. COLES, Middlesex, mentioned the difficulties of checking the temperature.

Replying, MR. FOWLER said that the difficulty in concentration was the getting rid of vapours. By controlling the radiation, risks of local overheating would be reduced. He had done no radio-frequency work. His paper was academic and he had not considered the economics. The time was reduced and less floor space was required.

MR. MACKIE thanking Mr. Fowler for his paper commented that a pleasing feature of the Conference was the number of young workers who were reading, on their first contribution to the Conference, excellent papers.

Water Retention of Dressings

THE water retention coefficient (W.R.C.) is defined by the authors as the number of gm. of water absorbed per gm. of dressing. Absorbency and absorbing capacity (or water retention coefficient) are two distinct properties of surgical dressings. The water retention coefficient is greatly dependent on the actual working pressure on the dressing, and appears to vary with the degree of disorganisation of fibre arrangement in the dressing. The most regular structures, such as finely woven gauze, have the lowest water retention coefficient and the most irregular, such as cotton wool, the highest. The order of efficiency of a number of dressings, when judged by the weights of liquid retained by a given weight of dressings, is not necessarily the same as when the order is decided by measuring the weights of liquid absorbed by given volumes of dressings. Except with lint, the water retention coefficient is not apparently affected by the quality of a dressing. It is primarily a character of a particular kind of dressing. The relation between working pressure and water retention coefficient is curvilinear; by taking logarithms of both variables, fair approximations to straight lines result, and the whole behaviour of a dressing in respect of water retention coefficient can be expressed by two constants. The pressures under bandages have been measured, using white open wove with and without a cotton wool pad, and a crêpe bandage. It was found that a cotton wool pad reduces the pressure on the dressing, and that the pressure under a crêpe bandage falls within a smaller range of values than under a white open wove bandage when the muscles are flexed and tensed.

The paper, which is by R. Maxwell Savage, D. Maxwell Bryce and J. R. Elliott, is from the laboratories of S. Maw, Son & Sons, Ltd., New Barnet, and St. Bartholomew's Hospital, London. It was read by Mr. Savage.

MR. THOMPSON, Perivale, asked whether sterilisation affected water retention. DR. G. E. FOSTER, Dartford, asked whether the water retention of dressings was affected after compression. DR. K. R. CAPPER, London, said that the type of control described was not suitable for inclusion in specifications. The term "well raised" was capable of many interpretations. A water retention test would govern the amount of raising necessary.

MR. T. D. WHITTET, London, asked whether the water retention properties correlated with clinical efficiency. DR. CAPPER said that hospitals had informed

ASTHMA INHALANTS COMPARED

No outstanding difference in the efficacy of four inhalants (three proprietary and one from the National Formulary) in the treatment of asthma was found by Lewis-Faning (Welsh National School of Medicine) and Parr (St. David's Hospital, Cardiff) in an investigation reported on in the "British Medical Journal" (1952.2. 632-36). The investigation involved a subjective assessment of the inhalants by patients, and an objective assessment based on frequency of recourse to the inhalants. The products investigated were Riddobron; Neo-epinine No. 2; Brovon; and neb. adrenal, et atrop. co., N.F. A solu-tion containing 15 per cent. of glycerin in water was used as a control. The solutions to be tested were supplied in bottles labelled with letters A to I, the bottling and labelling being conducted by the hospital pharmacist, who alone had the key to the contents. Fifteen patients took part in the test, and as each inhalant was supplied under two letters, a number of patients unknowingly reported twice on the same inhalants. A test on patients' reliability and consistency in assessment of relief was made. The results showed no general preference for any one inhalant, and that only the control was adversely Though there were commented upon. slight differences between the average

the surgical dressings subcommittee of the British Pharmaceutical Codex that rayon did not take up exudate as well as cotton.

In a reply to a subsequent comment by MR. WHITTET he said that no information was given as to whether the rayon was glossy or matt.

MR. MARSH, Brighton, asked whether there was any difference between water and tissue-fluid absorption.

MR. SAVAGE replying to Mr. Thompson said that sterilisation might affect the water retention coefficient but he had so far no details. He told Dr. Foster that no work had been done on the effect of compressing dressings. He agreed with Dr. Capper that a quantitative test was preferable to a qualitative one. To Mr. Whittet he said that the difference between cotton and rayon was small and he doubted if a doctor could easily detect differences in results. To Mr. Marsh he said that preliminary tests on sulphated blood had been done but the field appeared too wide to deal with in the paper. (To be continued)

number of times each inhalant was used per twelve-hour period in each week in the objective tests, the authors could not conclude that differences would exist among the general asthmatic population. Patients varied in response to inhalants on different occasions-a fact reflected in the subjective assessment of the same inhalant at different times. Some patients gave each inhalant a poor assessment. No difference was revealed between the various products in causation of side-effects. The most common side-effects were dryness of the mouth, irritation, unpleasant taste, and cough. The investigators reach the conclusion that, though some patients express preference for one inhalant, the preference is not supported by any exclusive value the inhalant may possess. The authors compared the prices of the solutions and comment that "the cheapness of neb. adrenal. et atrop. co. is not accompanied by a corresponding feebleness of action.'

As You Were.—Hairdressers are now offering for sale a lotion to rub into the face before using an electric razor. It only needs some enterprising manufacturer to produce a brush to rub it in with and the morning routine will be getting back to something like normal.—From "Punch."

AUTHORS OF CONFERENCE PAPERS

MR. J. O. DAVIDSON, M.P.S., who was one of the openers of the discussion on anti-



biotics at the Symposium Session of the Conference, is general manager of A. E. Hobbs, Ltd., 72 Mount Pleasant, Tunbridge Wells, Kent. He was apprenticed to Davidson & Kay, Holborn Junction, Aberdeen, and to A. F. Barrie, M.P.S., Morgan Tower Pharmacy, Dundee. Mr. Davidson qualified

as a chemist and druggist in 1934 after study at Dundee Technical College and obtained the Diploma in Biochemical Analysis in 1938 after study at the Col-lege of the Pharmaceutical Society. He joined A. E. Hobbs, Ltd., in 1935 as senior pharmacist after having been superintendent pharmacist of Copeland Chemists, Ltd., London. His official appointments include the following :- Secretary, Tunbridge Wells Branch of the Pharmaceutical Society 1944-48; a member of the Kent and Canterbury Pharmaceutical Committee since 1948, and of the Pharmaceutical Service Committee since 1949; of the Pharmaceutical Standing Advisory Com-mittee to the Ministry of Health 1949-51; of the definition of drugs joint subcommittee; of the Standing Medical, Pharmaceu-tical, and General Practitioner Advisory Committees, 1945-51; of the pharmacy subcommittee of the British Pharmaceutical Codex since 1946; of the committee on galenical pharmacy of the British Pharmacopœia since 1949; and of the Tunbridge Wells Rotary Club since 1949 (its vicepresident since July 1952).

MR. W. TRILLWOOD, Ph.C., who read a paper on antibiotics in hospital practice at the Symposium Session of the Conference, has been director of pharmaceutical services to the United Oxford Hospitals since 1946. The group comprises the Radcliffe Infirmary, Churchill Hospital and Oxford Eye Hospital, each with its own chief pharmacist, and each contributing to a dispensing service for six associated hospitals, and for the City of Oxford public health clinics and schools. Mr. Trillwood was apprenticed and trained at Brighton. After a year as demonstrator in pharmaceutical chemistry he began his hospital career at the Royal Sussex County Hospital, and then joined the staff of St. Mary's Hospital, Paddington. In 1935 he became chief pharmacist to the London Chest Hospital and subsequently to the Addenbrooke's Hospital, Cambridge, which he left in 1946 to take up his present appointment. Mr. Trillwood is a lecturer in pharmacy to the Oxford Medical School, and an examiner in pharmaceutics to the Pharmaceutical Society. He is a pastchairman of the Society's Oxfordshire Branch and was for several years a member of the committee of the Cambridge Branch. He is a co-opted member of the Hospital subcommittee of the Pharmaceutical Standing Advisory Committee on the efficiency and economy of the hospital pharmaceutical service.

A PHARMACIST'S ANTHOLOGY

THE next whom the Doctor deigned to take notice of, was a lame fellow, by whom the honour was altogether undeserved, for at sight of the mediciner, he began to shuffle away in the crowd as fast as his infirmities would permit.

"There is an ungrateful hound for you," said Doctor Lundin; "I cured him of the gout in his feet and now he talks of the chargeableness of medicine, and makes the first use of his restored legs to fly from his physician...

We are angels when we come to cure devils when we ask payment—but I will administer a purgation to his purse, I warrant him. There is his brother too, a sordid chuff.—So ho, there! Saunders Darlet! you have been ill, I hear?"...

you have been ill, I hear?"... "Just got the turn, as I was thinking to send to your honour, and I am brawly now again—it was nae great thing that ailed me."

"I was thinking, sir," said the man, more Scotico, that is, returning no direct answer on the subject on which he was addressed, "my best way would be to come down to your honour, and take your advice yet ..."

"Do so then, knave," replied Lundin, "and remember what Ecclesiasticus saith —'Give place to the physician.'"—From "The Abbot," by Sir Walter Scott.

CORRESPONDENCE

Workers and Critics

SIR,—I am uncertain whether Mr. H. T. Doble, of Bath, writing in your issue of September 20 (p. 394) intends to be provocative, sarcastic, or merely amusing. As one of the "active few," I would suggest that those who have not sufficient interest to acquaint themselves with the activities of their profession, who cannot produce sufficient energy to take their share in the work necessary to ensure the prosperity of the profession, and who are but a millstone around the necks of the "active few," do not deserve the least consideration. How matters of importance to the profession could possibly be voted on by members who are too idle to acquaint themselves with the affairs of pharmacy passes my comprehension.

London, S.W.19. HARRY S. FENTON.

Ethics and Practice

SIR,—I founded a pharmacy in Bathgate in 1926. For some years I upheld such a high standard of "ethical conduct" that I nearly went bankrupt. Ultimately, erroneously, no doubt, I became convinced that the Society was more interested in my retention fee than in my standard of conduct, which I had to lower in order to pay my retention fee.

Coupar Angus. A. C. Hossack.

SIR,-As instigators of the first "code of ethics" on which the Statement on Matters of Professional Conduct was based, the committee of the Tees-side Branch of the Pharmaceutical Society has given careful consideration to the draft revised Statement and is gravely concerned over the parts headed "Scope of Pharmaceutical Service" and "Conduct of the Pharmacy." We wish to draw the attention of all pharmacists to the implications contained therein. This committee is firmly convinced that those parts have no place in any code of professional conduct, as they refer to non-professional matters that are outside the jurisdiction of the Pharmaceutical Society. Their inclusion constitutes an insult to any body of educated people. Retail pharmacy cannot be considered entirely professional, and none regret more than the members of this committee that only in few cases can pure pharmacy be made to pay. The majority of pharmacists are engaged in retail trade, and however much they would like it, they cannot make a living out of phar-

macy alone. Hence the great variety of goods offered for sale. Pharmacists have a vast amount of money invested in those goods, the sale of which forms a large portion of their income. In many cases it is that non-professional side which is compelled to subsidise the professional side. It would appear from the draft Statement that the Society intends to exercise control over this aspect of pharmacy. The committee of the Tees-side Branch, in view of the secretary's reminder regarding the High Court's reluctance to interfere with the decision of the Statutory Committee, calls on all pharmacists to press for the deletion of these paragraphs. The importance of this is such that free discussion, by a representative body capable of moving resolutions on all its aspects, is essential. The annual general meeting, which is held at an inconvenient time for most pharmacists, and is not a fully representative gathering of all interests, is not the place for the adoption of so far-reaching a matter. We call on all pharmacists to look to their own professional and economic interests in this matter. The in-crease of pharmaceutical organisation has created new positions of power, and this power has, in our opinion, become concentrated in the hands of executive officials who are apt to be remote from the things they control. T. R. SCHOLFIELD, Chairman.

T. R. SCHOLFIELD, Chairman. Middlesbrough.

A Report Corrected

SIR,-I would refer to the report on p. 408 of the September 20 issue of the C. & D., and would point out that two errors occur in the account of my statements at the Branch Representatives' meeting. Your report states "When making application to be put on the register, the applicant should obtain a certificate from the Society." This should read "When making application to be put on the register, the applicant should submit to the Society a certificate obtained from his or her employers." Towards the end of the report appears the statement "Any person on the pharmaceutical assistant's register, if trained as a retail assistant, should be allowed to take employment in either, etc." This should, of course, read "should NOT be allowed to take employment in either, etc."

Burnage.

E. CRONIN.

TRADE REPORT

Spot quotations for pharmaceutical chemicals represent the prices for wholesale quantities of standard quality. Prices of crude drugs and essential oils vary as to brand or grade.

L O N D O N, S E P T E M B E R 24 BRITISH manufacturers have again cut the prices of CAFFEINE and THEOBROMINE. The ALKALOID was reduced on September 22 by 2s. per lb. and the CITRATE by Is. per lb. On the same date THEOBRO-MINE ALKALOID was quoted 3s. per lb. lower and the SODIUM SALICYLATE 1s. 6d. lower. Theobromine and its salts are now lower in price than at any time since the end of the 1939-45 war. DICOPHANE (DDT) was reduced by one penny per lb. Whilst the £4 per ton increase in the price of ZINC METAL (see C. & D., September 20, p. 411) was soon neutralised by a corresponding reduction on September 21, no change has been made in the OXIDE prices.

In the CRUDE DRUGS market, business was again on a disappointing level for the time of year. CASCARA SAGRADA remains firm at origin, some shippers stating that they are unable to offer supplies of new peel for one month. Collection of the bark is stated to have been restricted because the labour normally employed has pursued more profitable enterprises. Spot prices of 1951 peel are unchanged.

Crop Reports

Various reports from the Canary Islands state that the COCHINEAL crop is a failure this year. Stocks of 1951 material in the United Kingdom are, however, plentiful. The new ARROWROOT crop has made excellent progress in St. Vincent, and there are prospects of a good yield. Peru BAL-SAM and whole CASSIA BARK are easier forward. SENEGA is extremely firm at origin, and spot supplies are gradually moving up in sympathy with the forward prices as quantities are taken up by consumers. Both African and Jamaican GINGERS were offered on the spot at lower prices than in the previous week, but buyers have shown little interest. Previous levels for all grades of SHELLAC on the spot were again maintained, though the undertone was by no means firm.

There were few price changes in ES-SENTIAL OILS. PENNYROYAL, Spanish SAGE, Anatolian OTTO-OF-ROSE were quoted lower. LAVENDER (SPIKE) on the other hand has become firm since it was reported that the new crop in Spain is poor and has all been collected. The amount of oil expected to be distilled is estimated to be less than 50 per cent. of that distilled last year. Spain has removed its ban on exports of OLIVE OIL; how this will affect the French export prices is still to be defined.

U.S. Drug and Chemical Report

				TEMBER 23	
THE	following	prices	are	ruling today :	
				Conta nor lh	

	Cents per ID.
Acetone	8.50 - 10.50
Camphor, synthetic,	
U.S.F.	60.00
Glycerin, pure	34.50
Guaiacum resin	31.62 - 32.00
Hexamine	-23.25
Magnesia, calcined	32.00 - 32.75
DDT	33.00-34.00
Sodium bromide	34.00-35.00
Souram Bronniae	Dollars per lb.
Iodine, resublimed	2.55-2.78
Menthol	5.80
Sulphanilamide	1.30-1.50
Theobromine	4.50
тпеоргонице	
Emotions hadre shlerid.	Dollars per oz.
Emetine hydrochloride	38.75 - 42.75
Atropine	9.00-11.50
Nicotinamide 12	2.00-12.30 per kilo
Streptomycin 27.00-3	0.00 cents per gm.
Penicillin, procaine bulk 500 to 5,000 million unit lots per 100,000 units	1.90-2.50 cents

A FIRMER undertone and better sentiment have been evident in the American chemicals market in the past week although the sales volume was only slightly higher. Some easiness was noticeable in DRUGS and FINE CHEMICALS, with TARTARIC ACID falling to 39½ cents per lb. for car lots, down 5 cents, and synthetic MENTHOL to \$5.35 per lb., down 20 cents. The most spectacular price decline was in VITAMIN B₁₂, with the crystalline material reduced to \$295.00 per gm. (down \$55.00) and the oral variety to \$225.00, (\$25.00). Both advances and losses were evident among BOTANICALS, Higher per lb. were SENEGA at \$2.25 (up 10 cents) and Aleppy TUMERIC at 11½ cents (half a cent). Lower per lb. were COPAIBA BALSAM at \$1.25 (down 5 cents) and Madras TUMERIC at 9 cents (half a cent). Sales of ESSENTIAL OILS are rising again. Higher per lb. were ANISE at \$2.10 (up 10 cents); PINE (*Pumilionis*), \$3.75 (50 cents); and LAVEN-DER, 30-32 per cent, \$3.10 (10 cents). Lower per lb, were SANDALWOOD, \$9.50 (down 50 cents); PATCHOULI, \$7.50 (35 cents); Italian BERGAMOT, \$13.50 (25 cents); Bourbon GERANIUM, \$12.00 (25 cents); Bour

Central gum stills in August produced 25,620 barrels of turpentine, a drop of 19 per cent. from July and 17 per cent. from August 1951. Gum rosin output was 72,430 drums, 18 per cent. less than July.

Pharmaceutical Chemicals

AMMONIUM CHLORIDE, B.P. — Makers quote 1-cwt. lots at 61s. 6d.

BRUCINE.—ALKALOID is from 1s. 8d. to 1s. $9\frac{1}{2}d$. per oz. and NITRATE and SUL-PHATE from 1s. 7d. to 1s. $8\frac{1}{2}d$. per oz., as to quantity.

CAFFEINE. — Lower. Rates (per lb.) are now as follows :—

	I-CWt.	28-lb.	7-lb.
	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.
ALKALOID, B.P	25 6	26 6	27 6
LKALOID ANHYDROUS	27 6	28 6	29 6
LITRATE, B.P.C	17 6	18 6	19 6
BENZOATE, B.P	18 6	19 6	20 6
and SODIUM SALICYLATE, B.P.C.	19 6	20 6	21 6
SODIUM IODIDE	29 0	30 6	31 0

Lower quotations for 5-cwt. lots.

CALAMINE.—Rates per lb. are as follows:—1-cwt. lots, 2s. 5¹/₂d.; 28-lb., 2s. 9¹/₂d.; 7-lb., 3s. 1¹/₂d.

CALCIUM GLUCONATE. — Quantities of 3 cwt, and upwards are quoted at 4s. per lb.; 1 cwt. to 2 cwt., 4s. 1d.; smaller quantities, up to 4s. 4d. per lb.

CARBON TETRACHLORIDE.—In 1-2 carboy lots, B.P. grade is £120 per ton, TECHNI-CAL, in 40-gall. drums, in less than 1-ton lots, is £76 per ton; 1 ton and under 2 tons, £74 10s.; 2 tons and under 4 tons, £74; 4 tons and upwards, £73.

CITRATES.—Rates (per lb.) are as follows:—POTASSIUM, 1-cwt. lots, 4s. 1¹/₂d.; 28-lb., 5s. 1d. SOBIUM, 1-cwt., 3s. 6¹/₂d.; 28-lb., 4s. 5d. (powder of both salts one penny more). CALCIUM, 1-cwt., 4s. per lb. IRON and AAMONIUM, granulated, 1-cwt., 4s. 5¹/₂d.; 28-lb., 5s. 7d. (Scales are threepence per lb. more).

CREAM OF TARTAR.—Rates for the home trade are as follows:—10-ton lots, 230s. per cwt.; 1-ton, 231s.; 10-cwt., 232s. Small quantities from 233s. to 235s. per cwt., delivered.

DICOPHANE (DDT). — Prices are from 3s. 11d. to 4s. 2d. per lb. as to quantity.

ETHER. — Prices of TECHNICAL, B.S.S., and SOLVENT, B.P., in winchesters are (per lb.) as follows:—10-cwt. lots, 2s. 5 $\frac{1}{2}$ d.; 5-cwt., 2s. 6 $\frac{1}{2}$ d.; 48-lb., 2s. 7 $\frac{1}{2}$ d.; 24-lb., 2s. 9d. Rates for ANÆSTHETIC, B.P., in winchesters are:—10-cwt. lots, 3s. 9 $\frac{1}{2}$ d.; 5-cwt., 3s. 10 $\frac{1}{2}$ d.; 1-cwt., 3s. 11 $\frac{1}{2}$ d.; 72-lb., 4s. 0 $\frac{1}{2}$ d.; 36-lb., 4s. 2 $\frac{1}{2}$ d.; 24-lb., 4s. 4 $\frac{1}{2}$ d. In 1-lb. bottles, prices are 2 $\frac{1}{2}$ d.; in $\frac{1}{2}$ -lb. bottles, 7 $\frac{1}{2}$ d.; and in $\frac{1}{4}$ -lb. bottles, 1s. 4 $\frac{1}{2}$ d. per lb. more than the above prices. In drums, prices are 1 $\frac{1}{2}$ d. per lb. less than corresponding winchester prices. Containers are charged and are returnable.

HYOSCINE HYDROBROMIDE. — Quotations are from 90s. to 95s. per oz., according to quantity, for British material. NICOTINAMIDE. — Prices per kilo are as follows:—500 gm. and under 1 kilo, 142s. 6d.; 1-10 kilos, 140s.; 25-50 kilos, 135s.

NICOTINIC ACID.—Prices per kilo are as follows:—In lots of 500 gm. and under 1 kilo, 97s. 6d.; 1-10 kilos, 95s.; 25-50 kilos, 90s.

NIKETHAMIDE.—Prices per kilo are as follows:—500 gm. and under 1 kilo, 122s. 6d.; 1-10 kilos, 120s.; 25-50 kilos, 115s.

OLEIC ACID.—Prices for B.P. are from 1s. 7d. to 2s. per lb. and technical from 1s. 5d. to 1s. 10d. per lb.

PARALDEHYDE. — Carboy lots are about 2s, $2\frac{1}{2}d$, per lb.

PHENYTOIN SODIUM. — Quotations for small quantities are at about 32s. 6d. per lb.; the base is available at the same price.

POTASSIUM ACETATE.—B.P. is 2s. 8d. per lb. in 1-cwt. lots.

TEREBINTH.—B.P. is 2s. 3d. per lb. for carboy lots.

THEOBROMINE. — Lower. Prices are as follows :—

	ı-cwt.	28-lb.	7-lb.	
	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	
ALKALOID, B.P.C and CALCIUM	27 6	28 6	29 6	
SALICYLATE	21 0	22 0	23 0	
and SODIUM		i.		
BENZOATE and SODIUM	19 6	20 6	21 6	
SALICYLATE, B.P	19 6	20 6	21 6	

Lower quotations for 5-cwt. lots.

THEOPHYLLINE.—ALKALOID and AMINO-PHYLLINE (THEOPHYLLINE WITH ETHY-LENEDIAMINE), are 31s. per lb. both for 1-cwt lots.

ZINC CARBONATE.—B.P. Rates per lb. are as follows:—1-cwt. lots, 2s. 5d.; 28lb., 2s. 9d.; 7-lb., 3s. 1d.

Crude Drugs

AGAR.—Firm. Kobé No. 1 on the spot is now about 17s. 3d. per lb.

ALOES.—Prime Cape is about 157s. 6d. per cwt., c.i.f., and spot, 175s. Curaçao is 360s. per cwt., spot.

ANISE. — Chinese STAR is 355s. per cwt., c.i.f. Spot is 3s. 6d. per lb.

ANTIMONY. — English, 99.6 per cent., £237 10s.; 99 per cent., £225 per ton.

ASAFŒTIDA.—Persian block is £18 per cwt., duty paid.

BALSAMS.—*Canada*: Spot is 27s. 6d. per lb. for clear bright, paper - filtered; for ward, 25s. 6d. per lb., c.i.f.; *Copaiba*: Para is offered on the spot at 13s. 6d. per lb., duty paid. Peru is 14s. per lb., duty paid. *Tolu* (genuine as imported) on the spot is 26s. 6d. per lb., in original cases, and for shipment, 23s. 6d., c.i.f. BENZOIN.—No. 1 Sumatra block on the spot is quoted at from £27 per cwt, and for shipment, £25, c.i.f. Siam almonds are from 25s. to 35s. per lb., spot., as to size.

CAPSICUMS.—East African on stalk, are 140s. per cwt., spot, and 100s., c.i.f.; off stalk are 190s. spot.

CARDAMOMS. — Aleppy greens for shipment are 12s. 6d. per lb., c.i.f., and spot, 16s.

CASCARA SAGRADA.—American bark, 1951 peel, is 310s. per cwt., duty paid. New crop is 275s., c.i.f.

CASSIA BARK. — Whole on the spot is 110s. per cwt., in bond; forward, 90s., c.i.f.

CHAMOMILE FLOWERS. — Belgian newcrop is 7s. per lb.

CHERRY BARK. — Thin cut natural is from 1s. 9d. per lb., duty paid, and rossed, 2s. 3d., on the spot.

CHILLIES.—Quiet. Sierra Leone on the spot are 175s. per cwt.; for shipment, 135s., c.i.f.; Mombasa, 205s. ex warehouse.

CLOVES.—Firm. Quotations for Zanzibar on the spot are 10s. per lb., and 9s. 6d., c.i.f., for shipment.

COCHINEAL. — Black-brilliant is from 7s. 3d. to 7s. 6d. per lb., as to quality, and silver grey, 6s. 3d., spot.

ERGOT.—New-crop offers of Portuguese are 16s. 6d. per lb., c.i.f. Spot supplies are 20s. per lb.

GINGER. — African on the spot is 110s, per cwt., and forward at 97s, 6d. c.i.f. Spot quotations for Jamaican are from 135s. to 155s. per cwt., as to quality. No. 3 for shipment is 130s., c.i.f.

HONEY.—Spot supplies of Australian are from 105s. to 115s, per cwt., as to quantity, and Jamaican, 130s, per cwt. Argentine material is from 122s, 6d, to 125s.

LIQUORICE.—Natural: Anatolian whole root on spot in London is quoted at 52s, 6d. per cwt.; Syrian is from 40s, to 42s. 6d. Block juice quotations are from 180s. upwards, according to holder, duty paid, Turkish stick is 240s, per cwt., duty paid, Italian stick, 475s. per cwt., duty paid.

MERCURY. — Spot quotations are from £64 10s. to £65 per flask, ex warehouse.

ORANGE PEEL. — Bitter quarters are from 1s. 3d. to 1s. 4d. per lb., duty paid.

PEPPER.—White Sarawak on the spot is 12s. per lb. ex wharf and 11s. 4d., c.i.f. October shipment. Black Malabar is 1,450s. per cwt., spot, and 1,150, c.i.f., October shipment.

PODOPHYLLUM.—Emodi root on the spot is 275s. per cwt., nominal. Shipment offers are about 200s., c.i.f.

QUILLAIA. — Forward rates for whole bark are £95 per ton, c.i.f.

SEEDS.—ANISE.—Quiet. Cyprus, 150s. per cwt., duty free. Turkish, 145s., duty paid. CARAWAY.—Dutch are firm and unchanged at 95s, per cwt., duty paid. CELERY.—Indian quiet at 1s. 10¹/₂d. per lb. (sellers) on spot. French nominal at 2s. 3d., duty paid. CORIANDER.—Market unchanged. Spot: Morocco from 42s. 6d. to 45s. per cwt., quoted, duty paid, and 37s. 6d., in bond. Shipment: The price for September-October is 36s., c.i.f., London. CUMIN.—Little demand. Spot Cyprus is 185s. per cwt.; Morocco, 200s., duty paid; Indian, 200s. Shipment: Cyprus, 135s.; Morocco, 185s.; Indian, 210s. DILL. — Indian is 80s. per cwt., spot London. FENNEL.—Indian is 200s. per cwt., spot, and for shipment, 235s., c.i.f., quoted. French on spot has been cleared. FENUGREEK. — Slow of sale; Morocco, spot London or Liverpool is 43s., duty paid. MUSTARD. — Firm. English from 85s. to 110s. per cwt., according to quality.

SENEGA.—Spot supplies are 14s. 3d. per lb. First-hand sellers at origin are asking 15s. 6d. per lb. c.i.f., and re-sellers, 12s. 9d. c.i.f.

SENNA.—*Tinnevelly* wet-crop quotations (c.i.f.) are: LEAVES: Prime No. 1, 1s. 4d. per lb.; No. 2, 1s. 1½d.; No. 3, 9d.; PODS: f.a.q., October shipment, 1s. 4d.; handpicked, 2s. to 2s. 6d. *Alexandria*: Manufacturing PODS, 1s. 9d., c.i.f.; hand-picked 2s. 6d. to 6s., spot.

SHELLAC.—Unchanged. Spot quotations are:—F.O.T.N. pure, 190s.; F.O. standard No. 1, 210s.; fine orange, 230s. to 285s. per cwt., ex-London warehouse.

WAXES.—BEES'.—Dar-es-Salaam on the spot is 420s. per cwt.; October-November shipment, 360s., c.i.f. CANDELILLA.— Spot is 645s. per cwt. CARNAUBA.—Prime yellow, spot, 1,220s. per cwt.; November-December shipment, 1,170s. Fatty grey, spot, 900s. per cwt., afloat. S75s., c.i.f., and shipment, 865s., c.i.f. MONTAN.—Reibeck crude on the spot is 135s. per cwt. OURICURI.—Spot, 0.5 per cent. impurities, 700s. per cwt. SPERMACETI.—Case lots are 2s. per lb.

WITCH HAZEL.—Leaves on the spot are from 1s. 6d. per lb.

Essential and Expressed Oils

ALMOND.-B.P. is from 6s. per lb.

ANISE. — Firm. Spot supplies are offered at from 8s. 9d. to 9s. per lb., and for shipment, 8s. 7¹/₂d., c.i.f.

CHAMOMILE.—Best quality is 22s. 6d. per oz.

COD-LIVER.—Medicinal, B.P., is 10s. 6d. per gall. in charged returnable drums. Veterinary is from 9s. 6d. per gall.

FENNEL. — Spanish sweet on the spot is quoted at from 8s. 6d. to 9s. per lb. LAVENDER SPIKE.—Spanish is firm at 11s. 6d. per lb., duty paid.

LEMONGRASS. — Forward quotations are 7s. 1¹/₂d. per lb., c.i.f., and spot, 8s. per lb.

LIME.—Supplies of West Indian distilled are offered at from 55s. to 57s. 6d. per lb., on the spot.

OLIVE. — Pharmaceutical oil in drums, spot, is from 27s. to 28s. per gall.

OTTO OF ROSE. — Turkish is from 375s. per oz., and Bulgarian, 450s., nominal, spot.

PALMAROSA. — Spot quotations for Formosan are 37s. 6d. per lb. East Indian is 52s. 6d., c.i.f.

PATCHOULI.—Seychelles on the spot is offered at 50s. per lb.

PENNYROYAL.—Drum lots are about 15s. per lb., duty paid.

PEPPERMINT. — Chinese arvensis oil is firm on the spot at from 37s. 6d. per lb. Japanese, 36s.; Brazilian, 17s. per lb, in drums, shipment, 16s.; Italian "Mitcham" type, 54s. per lb. for original drums, spot, and 50s., c.i.f., forward.

DRUG INDUSTRY

THE final report on the 1948 Census of Production of the drug and pharmaceutical industry was published recently by H.M. Stationery Office, price 3s. The H.M. Stationery Office, price 3s. The report shows that there were in Great Britain 299 "larger" establishments (that is, employing more than ten persons). Four establishments employed more than 1,500 persons, three between 750 and 1,499 persons and twelve between 500 and 749 persons. The gross production output of the 299 establishments was £73 millions, and the net output £35.6 millions. Net output per person employed ranged from £523 in the three establishments employing 750-1,499 persons to £900 in eleven establishments with between 300-399 employees.

More than one-third of the establishments (109) were situated in London and South-east England; thirty were in the East and West Ridings of Yorks and fortyfour in North-west England. There were also seven in Wales and twenty-one in Scotland, Establishments that specialised in the production of drugs and pharmaceutical chemicals totalled thirty-one and employed 7,197 persons, whereas there were 224 firms employing 30,981 persons specialising in the production of pharmaceutical preparations. Sales (or production) of the principal products of the trade, including in some cases sales of the products by establishments classified to PETITGRAIN.—Paraguay on the spot is from 21s. per lb.

PIMENTO BERRY. — English-distilled oil, 57s. 6d. per lb. Imported oil is from 55s. per lb., spot.

PINE.—Pumilionis on the spot is quoted at from 18s. to 20s. per lb.; sylvestris is at about 11s. per lb., and Siberian (abietis) is from 18s. to 20s. per lb., duty paid, as to holder.

ROSEMARY. — Spanish oil on the spot is from 6s. per lb., duty paid.

SAGE.—Spanish is offered at 8s. 6d. per lb., spot.

SANDALWOOD. — Mysore oil on spot is from 69s. per lb., as to quality; Australasian oil is offered at 45s. per lb.; West Indian, 19s. 3d.

SASSAFRAS.—Brazilian natural is offering at from 6s. 6d. to 7s. 6d. per lb., duty paid, according to grade.

SPEARMINT.—U.S.P. is 67s. 6d. per lb. on the spot.

VETIVERT.—Bourbon in original drums on the spot.

CENSUS REPORT

other trades, included :—Aspirin, 5.5 million lb. (valued at £2.6 millions); barbiturates, 80,600 lb. (£239,000); insulin, 3.6 million international units (£1 million); penicillin, 8 million mega units (£2.8 millions); sulphonamides, 897,800 lb. (£2.7 millions); salines, 113,500 cwt. (£1.8 millions); malt extract with and without codliver oil (£2.8 millions); saccharin, 10.8 million oz. (£2.5 millions) and surgical dressings (£3.5 millions).

About 24 per cent. of the total sales went direct to other organisations under the same control, their retail shops taking 7.9 per cent., their wholesale organisations, 7.4 per cent. and branches abroad, 5.7 per cent. Of the remaining 75.7 per cent. of sales, 9.3 per cent. was invoiced direct abroad, 27.4 per cent. went to wholesalers, and 22.6 per cent. to retailers, including multiple shops.

Purchases made by the larger establishments during the year included packing materials, \pounds 7.7 millions, ethyl alcohol, \pounds 5.5 millions; essential oils, \pounds 261,000, and malt, \pounds 1.5 millions. The amount paid for advertising in newspapers, magazines, etc., was \pounds 2 millions; for circulars, poster display and market research, \pounds 708,000; unclassified, \pounds 1.2 millions. Payments made for research work included payments to research associations, \pounds 28,000; to universities, etc., \pounds 20,00, to other commercial concerns, \pounds 53,000.

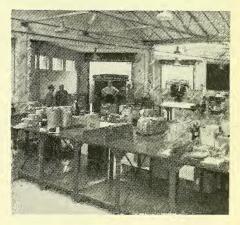


LONDON DISTRIBUTION FROM A NEW DEPOT

AFTER operating for 110 years as neighbours of St. Bartholomew's hospital in Central London, Evans Medical Supplies, Ltd., are now serving their customers in the Greater London area from a new building "next door" to Northolt airport. The depôt, which has in fact been in occupation since June 3, is on the Victoria Park Trading estate, South Ruislip, thirteen miles west-north-west of the city's centre. With a floor area of 45,000 sq. ft., the new building stands on a 2-acre site, and was laid out to deal efficiently and economically with goods received in bulk and delivered in consignments varying widely in size and content.

The architect was Mr. E. R. Fairman, who solved his problem by ranging in sequence on the main frontage a buying and sales department, an "architectural feature" comprising main entrance and suite of administrative offices, and a longer "general" office for dealing with chemists' orders. Behind and below the office sequence are a canteen catering for eighty or ninety at a time and the main warehousing and handling area. The goods are received in bulk at one end of the building at five diagonally placed bays so that each vehicle can come and go independently of the others-drugs, chemicals, pharmaceutical preparations and medical specialities from the company's factories at Speke, Liverpool, and dress-ings, medical sundries, and disinfectants from outside suppliers. From the unloading deck they go forward to the main warehouse-" multiples " (goods commonly ordered in quantities requiring many unit containers) to the far end to minimise subsequent handling, "units" (smaller amounts requiring to be weighed or measured into containers) rather nearer, some items to special quarters (for example, inflammable items to a flame-proof room) and the remainder to "bulk store" nearest to

the receiving end. Dangerous Drugs are stored in the locked room the law requires and passed out against indents through a hatch. Poisons are dealt with by a pharmacist in a locked "cage" on the warehouse floor. Three refrigerators accommodate serums, vaccines, etc. Where oils are stored and poured an oil-resistant asphalt has been used for the floor, and in the flame-proof room a granite-hard cement, with all switchgear outside.



Orders are departmentalised in the office so that each warehouse department can assemble its own items, passing them through to the dispatch department, where they go straight to the correct packing bench according to a number marked on each part of the order sheet. The filled cases are loaded on to vans at bays like those at the unloading end of the building, except that there are six instead of five. The efficient simplicity of the layout enables a daily delivery service to be operated throughout the Greater London area.

COMING EVENTS

Items for inclusion under this heading should be sent in time to reach the Editor not later than first post on Wednesday of the week of insertion.

Monday, September 29

- CHEMISTS' EXHIBITION, Royal Horticultural Society (Old) Hall, Vincent Square, Westminster, London, S.W.I, at 11.30 a.m. (open until October 2). Admittance by ticket only from the British and Colonial Druggist, Ltd., 194 Bishopsgate, London, E.C.2.
- MERSEYSIDE BRANCH, NATIONAL ASSOCIATION OF WOMEN PHARMACISTS, Exchange Hotel, Liverpool, at 7-15 p.m. Lecture and demonstration on the use of Coty make-up.
- SCARBOROUGH BRANCH, NATIONAL PHARMACEUTICAL UNION, Palm Court Hotel, Scarborough, at 8 p.m. Meeting to consider reorganisation.

Tuesday, September 30

- DARTFORD BRANCH, PHARMACEUTICAL SOCIETY, Wellcome Club, High Street, Dartford, at 7.45 for 8 p.m. Mr. S. J. Stearn (treasurer of the National Pharmaceutical Union) on "The National Pharmaceutical Union—Past and Present."
- SOUTH-EAST LONDON BRANCH, NATIONAL PHARMA-CEUTICAL UNION, The Plough, Lewisham, London, S.E.13, at 7.30 p.m. Mr. H. G. Moss (a member of the N.P.U. Executive) on "Impressions of Retail Pharmacy in the U.S.A."

Wednesday, October 1

- DUDLEY AND STOURBRIDGE BRANCH, PHARMACEUTI-CAL SOCIETY, Queen Mary Ballroom, Dudley Zoo, at 7.30 for 8 p.m. Annual dinner and dance. Dancing 9.30 p.m. to 1 a.m. Ticket 225. 6d. from Mr. F. J. Powell, The Hawthorns, Drews Holloway, Colley Gate, Cradley, Staffs.
- LIVERPOOL CHEMISTS' ASSOCIATION AND BRANCH, Evans Biological Institute, Runcorn, at 7 p.m. "At Home."
- Norwich BRANCH, PHARMACEUTICAL SOCIETY, Assembly House, Theatre Street, Norwich, at 7.15 for 7.45 p.m. Film show by Pharmaceutical Specialities' (May & Baker), Ltd: "Antihistamines" and "Muscle Relaxants."
- Society of Cosmetic Chemists of Great Britain, Walton Heath. Annual golf competition.
- SOUTHEND-ON-SEA BRANCH, PHARMACEUTICAL SOCI-ETY, Grand Hotel, Leigh-on-Sea, at 7.30 p.m. Supper and entertainment.
- TEES-SIDE BRANCH, PHARMAGEUTICAL SOCIETY, Vane Arms Hotel, High Street, Stockton-on-Tees, at 7.45 p.m. Dr. E. W. Tapley (Sharpe & Dohme, Ltd.) on "A Survey of Anæsthesia."
- WESTERN PHARMACISTS' ASSOCIATION, Bonnington Hotel, Southampton Row, London, W.C.1, at 7.30 p.m. Mr. C. L. J. Coles on "Some Aspects of Industrial Pharmaceutical Research."

Thursday, October 2

- BEDFORDSHIRE BRANCH, PHARMACEUTICAL SOCIETY, Central Restaurant, 20 Cheapside, Luton, at 7.30 p.m. Mr. B. J. Thomas on "Aseptic Dispensing and Sterilisation."
- DURHAM COUNTY BRANCH, PHARMACEUTICAL SOCI-ETV, County Hotel, Durham City, at 7.30 p.m. Mr. W. Nixon (Sunderland Technical College) on "Some Aspects of Formulation."
- HARROGATE BRANCH, PHARMACEUTICAL SOCIETY, Fuller's Café, Parliament Street, Harrogate, at 8 p.m. Mr. T. Heseltine (vice-president of the Society) on "Current Pharmaceutical Affairs."

- MANCHESTER AND SALFORD BRANCH, NATIONAL PHAR-MACEUTICAL UNION, COUNCIL Chamber, Houldsworth Hall, Deansgate, Manchester, at 7.45 p.m. Mr. A. Chapman (chairman, C.F. propaganda committee) on "C.F. Matters and the National Display Fortnight."
- NORTH DEVON PHARMACEUTICAL ASSOCIATION, Imperial Hotel, Barnstaple, at 7.30 p.m. Presentation of medallion to chairman and address on "Pharmacy in Parliament" by Mr. H. N. Linstead (a secretary of the Pharmaceutical Society).
- PURCHASING OFFICERS' ASSOCIATION NATIONAL CONFERENCE AND MINIBITION, Royal Hall, Harrogate. (Closes October 5).

Friday, October 3

- MERSEYSIDE BRANCH, NATIONAL ASSOCIATION OF WOMEN PHARMACISTS, Y.W.C.A. room, Slater Street, Liverpool, at 7 for 7.30 p.m. President's night and bring and buy sale.
- SOUTH-WEST LONDON CHEMISTS' ASSOCIATION AND BRANCH, Lambeth Town Hall, London, S.W.2, at 7.45 p.m. Films shown by courtesy of Imperial Chemical (Pharmaccuticals), Ltd. : "Birth of a Drug" and "Industrial Dermatitis."

TRADE MARKS

From the "Trade Marks Journal," September 10 For all goods (5).

BISMOCETINA, 706,199, by Lepetit, S.A., Milan, Italy. PENIDURAL, 708,949, by Wyeth, Inc., Philadelphia, U.S.A.

- For pharmaceutical preparations (5).
- CORTORAL, 707.223, by Organon Laboratories, Ltd., London, W.C.2. CANPRO, 707,278, by Ablin, Ltd., London, W.I. METANDIOL, 707,965, by Les Laboratoires Francais de Chemiotherapie, S.A., Paris, France. SUPERTEBEN, 708,045, by Farbenfabriken Bayer, Leverkusen, Germany. THYRODEX, 708,439, by Paines & Byrne, Ltd., Greenford, Middlesex. TRIGGER POINT, 708,745, by Howard Lloyd & Co., Ltd., Leicester.
- For pharmaceutical antibacterial preparations (5). AMBISTRYN, 707,601, by E. R. Squibb & Sons, Ltd., London, W.1.
- For pharmaceutical preparations used in slimming (5).

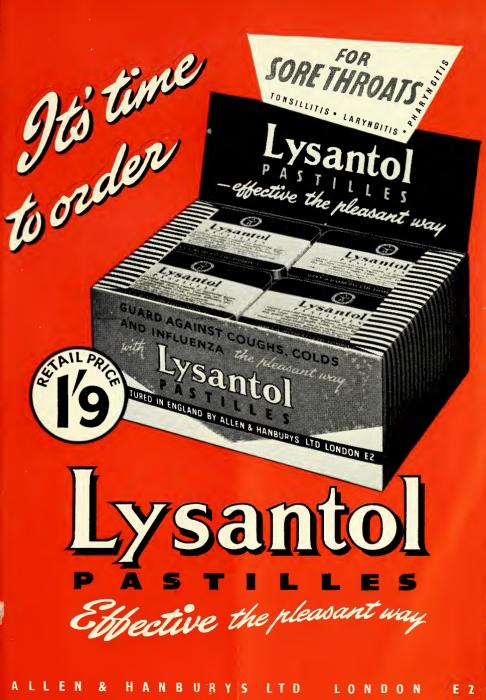
PANDORA, 708,015, by Teresita Rahamin, London, N.1.

For pharmaceutical, veterinary and sanitary preparations and disinfectants (5).

MULTICIDIN, 708,489, by Multipax Chemicals Ltd., London, W.1.

For veterinary preparations in tablet form (5) STRESS 708,953, by Phillips Yeast Products, Ltd., London, N.W.10.

- For medicinal syrups (5). COTILLONE, 709,017, by Raimes, Clark & Co., Ltd., Edinburgh.
- For medicated ointments for human use (5). HEXABALM, 709,204, by Christie, George & Co., Ltd., Farnworth, Lancs.





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